

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



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GERMANY SWALLOWED BULGARIA EARLY THIS WEEK, THREATENED GREECE. WILY BORIS III, FOREGROUND, BECAME ANOTHER CROWNED HEAD IN THE NAZI TROPHY ROOM.

ON THE eighteenth of March, 1938, just three years ago, Herr Hitler addressed the Reichstag on the subject of the forcible annexation of Austria, which he had effected five days previously. His closing words were these: "Just as in 1933 I asked the German people to give me four years for the solution of the problems which are facing us, so I say again: German people, give me four years that I may bring to reality, for the happiness of all, the reunion already executed on the surface. After this period, the new Reich of the German people is to be developed into an indissoluble unity, anchored in the will of its people, directed politically by the National Socialist party and protected by its young National Socialist army."

He has had three of these four years. There is one more year to run. In those three years he has extended the military sway of Germany over every nation which adjoins the borders of the new Greater German Reich of 1938, with the single exception of Switzerland. But the going has become more difficult with each succeeding year. The menace to liberty and civilization presented by the growth of the German power is now clear to all, not least to the unhappy victims of that essentially cowardly military technique, the "lightning war" against small countries which were desperately trying to preserve their neutrality. The list of countries against which this technique can be profitably practiced is now at an end; Spain and Sweden alone remain. With every expansion of the territory which the "Young National Socialist army" must defend, the strain upon its manpower becomes greater. Turkey is determined; Russia is cooling; Greece is heroic in resistance. Progress by land is at an end. The sea is Britain's and America's. The sea is democracy's. The sea knows no doctrine of "blood and soil." The sea has no Gestapo and no fifth column. And the fourth year will not belong to Herr Hitler, but to the masters of the sea.

Is the O. A. C. Extinct?

THE spectacular action of the Ontario Government in turning over the Ontario Agricultural College to the military has not so far been accompanied by any intimation of what is to be done with the staff and students. Without a definite statement from the Government we are not prepared to assume that it intends to disband the whole institution, and allow its experts to be scattered abroad in

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other provinces and probably for the most part in the United States. But if the Government has any plans for carrying on, it would have been more humane, if less spectacular, to defer the announcement of the transfer until such plans were sufficiently advanced to be disclosed, so that the persons concerned might have some idea of what to look for.

Some hint may perhaps be gathered—this is pure conjecture on our part—from a circular sent out a few weeks ago to the secondary schools. It was suggested in this that the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Education were combining to foster wartime farm service work among "teen-age boys and girls. Under such a plan it seems possible that members of the O.A.C. staff might be distributed among secondary schools and there render a real assistance to Ontario farmers, and ultimately to British consumers of Canadian produce, by imparting the fundamentals of agricultural knowledge to students.

There is plenty of evidence that the "farm front" is destined to be one of the chief battle-grounds of this war. There is urgent need of

skilled specialists to convert city boys and girls into really useful farm helpers, and to assist farmers in their problems of chemistry, economics, husbandry and so forth. The O.A.C. students themselves, or at least the more advanced of them, could also assist by returning to their home districts and imparting their knowledge in the nearest school. A province which has invested much time, money and effort in building up "the most important agricultural college in North America" (to quote Mr. Hepburn himself) cannot afford to sacrifice all the benefits of that investment at such a moment as the present.

Books for the Soldiers

THE provision of books for the camp libraries of the Canadian troops in training is one of the most valuable volunteer services in connection with Canada's military effort. Owing to the nation-wide character of its organization, the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire is specially well equipped for this service, and throughout Ontario any persons

who have books which they desire to donate to this work have only to turn them over to the nearest I.O.D.E. chapter and they will be duly and promptly forwarded to the headquarters at 182 Lowther Avenue, Toronto. Magazines, cards and games are also needed.

It is to be hoped that donors will use a reasonable amount of discretion in selecting books; the mere fact that a volume is no longer wanted by its owner is not a guarantee that it will be wanted by a military camp. However we are assured that the tastes of camp readers are extremely inclusive.

No Time for Rhetoric

WE OBSERVE with no little disquietude that a very rapid deterioration is going on in the temper of the discussion of public affairs in this Dominion. If, as is possible, the current outburst of abusive rhetoric is merely temporary—if it is the accompaniment to a campaign for the reconstruction of party lines in the House of Commons and a consequent partial shift in the location of political power, we can only hope that that campaign will be of short duration, and that when the politicians and newspaper owners have settled the destinies of the country for a few months to come they will go back to their customary politeness. But for the moment there is an atmosphere of animosity and suspicion regarding every phase of governmental activity, and regarding every criticism by opponents of the Government, which is acutely disturbing to the public and materially weakens its will to victory.

This is a time in which the use of rhetorical exaggeration, calculated to excite passionate feeling, should be avoided by every patriotic Canadian. Yet in a fifty-year acquaintance with Canadian journalism we can recall no single sentence in the editorial columns of a front-rank daily newspaper so appallingly dangerous as that published last week in the *Ottawa Citizen*: "When the lads come home from overseas after some years of service at the real business end of the Bren gun they may know better where to shoot than Canadian veterans did in the years of debt and privation after the last war." Rhetoric? Of course it is rhetoric. We know as well as anybody does that the *Citizen* is not advocating barricades in the streets and dynamite in the cellars of the Parliament Buildings. But these

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DEFENCES ARE MAPPED FROM THE ROOF OF A FLAT OVERLOOKING THE AREA



HOUSEHOLDERS MEET IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE TO ESTABLISH FIRE PATROLS



A DOOR-TO-DOOR CHECK IS MADE ON AVAILABLE FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS

Fire Patrols

ON December 29, 1940, the German Air Force showered London with 10,000 2-pound incendiary bombs, thereby introducing a new tactic in air warfare and creating a new problem in defence.

This is how Acacia Avenue, a quiet suburban street in south-east London, met the threat.

First, each house was visited and its occupants signed up for specified patrols—two hours twice a week. Then the defences of the Avenue were planned from vantage points and from maps. A door-to-door canvass was made to assure that each house had stirrup pumps and that buckets of water and sand were conveniently placed. Entry to empty houses was facilitated.

It is street-to-street organization like this which has enabled London to nullify incendiary raids.



A DUMMY INCENDIARY BOMB IS LIGHTED



HOW NOT TO COMBAT AN INCENDIARY—LYING DOWN WIND IN FUMES



ON PATROL—EACH MEMBER HAS SPECIFIED DUTIES

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Where Are Our Air Comedians?

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHO is this Frank Chamberlain? I would like to meet up with him and pin five stars on him for his article "Quiz Bugs and Others."

His statement that "audiences have come to a pretty pass when they have to be paid to listen" is all too true, and there are many who hope it will not take four years for the fad to die out. There are some nights when the radio is just a silent bit of furniture, for from it would come nothing but admonitions to "send in one bottle top, or the front of one bag of flour" ad nauseam in order to be eligible for the "grand prize" or the provincial prize or some other catch phrase calculated to appeal to the greed of the something-for-nothing breed.

His reference to Canadian comedians is also timely. Many times have we wondered if we as a nation were entirely lacking in humor, for no outstanding comedian has so far sent us ripples of merriment over the ether, at least not from a Canadian station. The answer must be as Mr. Craig stated that no Canadian gets a chance. Why is this? What is done with all the money collected from licenses? Does none of it go to making the C.B.C. a more popular station to the average Canadian? It would be interesting to find out how many people tune in to CBL for anything other than the news from Britain.

Never was there a time when we needed a bit of good clean fun so much as we do now. Many thousands of us have men overseas and our hearts are often heavy and in need of that "bit of nonsense now and then" that is "relished by the wisest men." So do please, Mr. Chamberlain, see if you can do something about it and give us a program that will give us a laugh, instead of the gloomy things such as men going mad, girls getting thrown from horses and having their backs broken, a la Barbara Stanwick in Lux programs. What a bunch of morons we have become if that is the kind of stuff we want to listen to!

Toronto, Ont. MABEL M. MILLING.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. FRANK CHAMBERLAIN'S footnote on C.B.C. discussions in your issue of February 8 deserves amplification. He writes that "the C.B.C. has a long way to go before they can produce anything half as stimulating as the University of Chicago Round Table discussions on Sundays." A few Sundays ago I heard ex-Governor LaFollette shout down his opponents at this Round Table in expressing his anti-British feelings: the next week Senator Wheeler out-talked Mr. Ingersoll on isolationism:

and last Sunday we were treated to a military expert expounding that Great Britain cannot hope to win the War. Since the United States is still technically neutral, such "stimulating" points of view can legitimately find expression on the U.S. radio. But how can we look for similar sensations on our own radio, in a country that is at war? Mr. Chamberlain's comparison is therefore inapt, until both countries are on the same footing. Incidentally, the unusually large and interesting correspondence received by the debaters after the "East-West" broadcast shows that discussions can be stimulating, without being sensational.

Toronto, Ont. R. S. LAMBERT.

Poetry Despite War

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU are doing a fine work in reminding us that even in time of war the art of poetry is worth cultivating and is being cultivated in Canada to good effect. A periodical which can give us in a single issue (March 1) the very moving lines of John J. Freeland addressed to an English mother of an evacuee child, the fine tribute of J. E. Middleton to Sir Frederick Banting, and excellent verses by Unda Wood and Earle Birney is performing a national service.

Hamilton, Ont. ESTHER VERITY.

Ballet Needs Knowledge

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I congratulate Robertson Davies, writer of the article "Leaps and Bounds", on writing a real criticism of the Ballet Russe? It was very refreshing after the ecstatic effusions which have been published elsewhere. At the Saturday matinee performance of *The Swan Lake*, *Cinderella*, *Le Spectre de la Rose* and *Graduation Ball* I was more than disappointed in the playing of the orchestra, which was forced and laborious, with none of that fluidity which is essential for ballet music. To me Baronova and Riabouchinska were as perfect as when they first appeared in London; but not so the corps de ballet, which was adequate but uninspired.

The new ballet, *Graduation Ball*, was reminiscent of the charm and abandon of *La Boutique Fantasque*. But why the Scotsman? The costume, never aesthetic, was quite incongruous in a romantic ballet. It reduced the scene to the level of a musical comedy. Apparently my opinion was shared by the majority of the audience as it received little applause.

To quote Arnold Haskell, the greatest living authority on ballet: "The need of the dancers and their audience is identical: a background of knowledge which will develop critical faculties."

Toronto, Ont. (MRS.) EVELYN HAY.

Not So Bloodless

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read the article by E. F. P. Tisdall on "Abetz, Treachery's Factotum". Mr. Tisdall's description of the Nazi campaign in Paris is very interesting.

But by what right does Mr. Tisdall state that the results of this campaign were "the almost bloodless capitulation of France"? If the campaign of the German army was bloodless, I should hate to see them put their heart into it. Or perhaps Frenchmen don't bleed when they get shot.

As to French politicians and their scrupulousness with regard to money, throwing mud in that direction seems unwise. It is so apt eventually to get thrown back at us. And to class all French politicians with M. Georges Bonnet who was even three years ago no more respected by the French than by the Germans is, to say the least, unfair.

Toronto, Ont. ELIZABETH HARWOOD.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

are no times for such rhetoric. What one man utters as rhetoric another man hears as gospel. The *Citizen* admits that perhaps, to make its meaning clear, it should have inserted the words "with ballots" after the word "shoot." But it didn't. And the reason why it didn't is obvious. To do so would have contradicted the whole suggestion of the Bren gun reference, and turned a piece of clever rhetoric into a flat and banal sentence; and the *Citizen* preferred rhetoric and danger to commonplace and safety.

About the time when the *Citizen* editor was writing this sentence, the Hon. Mr. Howe was asserting, in an even more important place, on the floor of the House of Commons, that "The number one saboteur in Canada since the beginning of the war is the *Financial Post* of Toronto." We are far from denying that Mr. Howe and the Government have had a great deal of provocation from the *Financial Post*, which has very industriously, and often very ably, sought to make good for the lack of a competent Opposition in Parliament, but has taken full advantage of the fact that it is not fettered by Parliamentary responsibility. Nevertheless we regret that Mr. Howe made use of this expression, which is purely rhetorical, has no exact meaning, and is calculated to embitter the discussion of public business in Canada about as much as any three words could. Nor did Mr. Hanson add much to its amenity by his observation that "Australia is on the field of battle and Canada is not" because we happen to have no troops in Libya. The Canadian electorate is far from being without its share of responsibility for this sort

FAITH

WE HAVE been fools, and grievous fools still are
Wrangling in hate and blood and lust of power
Which spoil the joy and freshness of man's hour
Of tiny life upon this lovely star.
Could they have voice, star systems from afar
And planets dead in meteoric shower
Would scorn man's claim to have a godlike dower
Of heavenly wisdom, whom such failings mar.
Yet somewhere, throned invisible in space,
The Eternal Architect who built the skies,
Who is the Fount of beauty, truth and love,
For some majestic purpose formed our race
And quells our waywardness. Faith lifts her eyes
And sees His constant guidance from above.
Quebec, Que., FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

of things. No man in the whole field of Canadian public life has contributed more to the embitterment of debate in legislative bodies than Mr. Mitchell Hepburn, and the electors of Ontario have three times shown that they have no resentment for Mr. Hepburn's importation of the language of the village poolroom into the chambers of His Majesty's Legislature. The *Citizen* and the *Financial Post* are after circulation; Mr. Howe and Mr. Hepburn, and other orators, are after votes. If the Canadian public made it clear that neither circulation nor votes can be obtained in this manner, we should have less rhetoric.

St. Lawrence Waterway

THE state of mystification in which we find ourselves about this matter of the St. Lawrence Waterway is, we believe, absolutely typical of the feelings of ninety-nine per cent of the Canadian people on the same matter. For several years past we have been trying to convince ourselves that the successive enthusiasms for this project of the Bennett Government and the King Government were not merely the reflection of the ardent desires of the great contracting firms, but were due in part at least to the belief that some complaisance towards the scheme was necessary to the maintenance of friendly relations with the Roosevelt Administration. But during the past year all possibility of a pre-



THE MAN BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

tence that complaisance towards the scheme was necessary for the sake of American friendship has disappeared. Canada and the United States are now to all intents allies, Canada as a belligerent and the United States "short of war," in a world-shaking conflict in which both our destinies are at stake. To suppose that this alliance would be disturbed by an intimation that Canada would prefer to go slow on the waterway business is preposterous. The reasons for going slow—with a many-billion-dollar war on our hands and a continent-wide steel shortage and labor shortage in sight are overwhelming. Yet the waterway continues to be represented to us, by Government speakers, as immediately necessary and immediately necessary, of all reasons, because of the war!

Is it too much to ask our political leaders to talk frankly to us about this business? Is the diplomatic situation so delicate that we must be treated like children, and told fairy tales of the need for this power in a war which, if it is to use this power at all, will have to last for eight or ten years? What is there in the situation that has to be kept dark? It is that our rulers, knowing that their term of power may be short and desperately anxious to allot the contracts for this magnificent enterprise while they are still in office, want to get everything down on paper and in the statute books while they can, but will then be prepared to postpone actual construction until we have disposed of Herr Hitler? We can see some points about having a few works like that all ready to be taken up when the troops are demobilized. But why talk about a war measure when a post-war measure is what is really meant? And is it politically decent to tie the hands of future legislators with commitments which need not be entered into until the war is over and must, if entered into now, be undertaken with only the vaguest knowledge of the conditions which will prevail when they are actually executed?

Calendars Once More

SINCE the awarding of our Honorable Mentions for the best calendars to reach the editor's desk at the beginning of this year we have, as usual, received a number of supplementary entries sent in by distributors who profess not to have known that we run a calendar competition. Two or three of these are so good that we cannot refrain from giving them supplementary awards. If the Brown Boveri calendar, distributed in Canada by the Swiss Electric Company of Canada Limited, had reached us in time it would probably have ranked at the top of the list, not only because of its exquisite beauty of photography and en-

graving, but even more because of the delicate reticence with which it confines its "advertising" (the word seems far too blatant for anything in such perfect taste) to a mere thumbnail sketch of a couple of the great company's famous engines or machines on each monthly page.

The Imperial Bank of Canada has a pleasing, and most appropriate, color view of the British Houses of Parliament from the south side of the river, and the Patricia Transportation Company of Hudson, Ont., which moves things to and from the mines, has Frank I. Mason's fine view of the new battleship King George V going into action—a very suitable subject, since without the King George V and its fellows the Ontario mines would by now be being run by Herr Hitler.

Suppressing a Newspaper

THE *Canadian Tribune* is not a paper with whose objectives, so far as we can determine them, we have any sympathy. Indeed when it began its career, a little over a year ago, we stated frankly that if the Government decided that it was necessary to suppress it we should have no regrets about the individual case, though we might have some about the principle. The Government claims to have found it necessary, not indeed to suppress it, but to teach it a lesson by suspending it for three weeks. The notice of suspension was unaccompanied by any indication of the manner in which the paper had been at fault; so that amendment will be difficult even if the editor and publisher desire it. The probabilities are that the Government was heartened to take this step by the action of the British Government in suppressing the *Daily Worker*, an action which few have described as improper though some have considered it tactically mistaken.

Much the same criticism can, we think, be passed upon the suspension of the *Canadian Tribune*. The power to suppress a newspaper by the mere executive act of a single Minister is a terrific power. It was conferred upon the Minister with little or no public protest, because there was little or no public realization of what its exercise would mean. Now that it has been exercised, the public will not be allowed to forget what it means, and will not be allowed, either, to forget that the choice of the victim rests entirely with the Minister. And a Minister who has suspended the *Canadian Tribune* is bound to find himself sooner or later in the embarrassing position of almost having to suppress the *Ottawa Citizen*, the *Toronto Telegram*, *Le Devoir* of Montreal, or the weekly sermon sheet of the Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields.

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."—Winston Churchill, of Britain's air defenders.

You too can help by buying War Savings Certificates regularly.

THE PASSING SHOW

SOME people seem surprised that the Japanese should claim the whole of Oceania. But we know all along that their aims were strictly Pacific.

Hitler said last week that German unity was a "unity such as would be undreamed of in any democracy." He overlooked the fact that even democrats have nightmares.

Mr. Aberhart has refused to reveal his correspondence with Mr. Hepburn to the Alberta Legislature. So we still don't know whether the epistles were loaded.

MEOW!

I envy ladies wrapped in fur
Who sit in heated cars and purr,
While I slide by on frozen feet
In Harris tweeds, both cold and neat.

MONA GOULD.

It has been reported that Russia has warned Germany to go slow in the Balkans. It's about time Stalin stopped hiding his red light under a bushel.

An American woman recently married to a German citizen has asked to have her marriage annulled. Perhaps she has no inclination for connubial blitz.

Some critics are accusing Ontario's chief monetary reformer of reaching for the moon. But it has not yet been definitely proved that the moon is not made of cheese.

TO MARCH

March has come in.
Not like a lion,
But like a big dog,
Wet, muddy and sog;
Gy, my carpet to lie on;
Be like a lamb,
Mild, fleecy and calm.
Or, frankly, March, scram!

It is reported that scientists have perfected a device to deal with the submarine menace. Only the subhuman menace remains to be dealt with.

The Nazis claim that British agents are organizing sabotage in the Balkans. If the claim is true, the sabot is on the other foot for a change.

The authorities have recently been emphasizing the importance of the blockade and counter-blockade in the Atlantic. The Hitler war seems to be developing into a war of nutrition.

Senator Nye asserted recently that Congress is being reduced to a "puppet parliament." Perhaps that explains all the political wire-pulling that is going on.

According to Mario Appellius, "the French collapse forced Italy to enter the war sooner than she intended." We expect the Italian collapse to have precisely the opposite effect.

LIBYAN NURSERY RHYME

Mussolini-miny-mo
Caught a lion by the toe,
How you'd love to let him go,
Teeny weeny Benito!

STUART HEMSLEY.

It was Ribbentrop who told Hitler that the English educational system was so weakening that the English would never fight. Underestimating the strength of the Old School and sundry other ties.

When a Greek city was destroyed by earthquake the Italians hastened to bomb it. This ranks with going through a revolving door on somebody else's push.

One of the first acts of the Germans upon occupying Bulgaria was to issue ration cards. The old Nazi trick of rattling the toothpick in its scabbard.

Which buck are you passing—the one that buys four War Savings Stamps, or the one that lets somebody else do your job of saving civilization?

Why Japan Plucks at the Dutch East Indies Plum

BY E. E. P. TISDALL



Balinese mother, 16, and child



Offerings for a Balinese temple

THE withdrawal of Japan from her trade negotiations with the Government of the Dutch East Indies on the grounds that Holland's Far Eastern possessions are entirely dependent on the U.S.A. which Japan as a part of the Axis group now considers her opponent, emphasizes strongly the real Japanese designs against those rich territories. The boundless ambition of Japan in the Far East has long been known to include total control of the Dutch East Indies, but Japan moves with a certain caution and feels her way in the march which she believes will in the end bring her all her desires.

Her first attempt in regard to the Dutch East Indies was to seek to gain a gradual stranglehold by peaceful commercial methods, but now a certain success in her daring moves in Indo-China and her adoption by the Axis have supplied her with the excuse and imbued her with the self-confidence to consider more active measures against the coveted prize.

What action Japan will decide to embark upon will depend on her knowledge of the strength of the defence of the Dutch East Indies, upon the firmness of attitude adopted by the U.S.A. and upon the fortunes of her own activities in Indo-China and Thailand (Siam), for in proportion to her success here the threat of Japanese arms to Malaya and Singapore will necessarily direct the attention of Britain and the British Fleet from the Dutch possessions.

Deep, Cunning Manoeuvre

As far as is known, the Japanese Navy until now has had no bases south of Japan itself. This lies 3,000 miles north of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. In Western navies it is generally considered impracticable for a modern fleet to operate more than 1,500 miles from its base. But now Japan is setting to work to bring under her control as speedily as possible the ports of Indo-China. In Indo-China, in fact, Japan is following through a deep and cunning manoeuvre which in the end, if she is not countered decisively, may enrich her with the glittering industrial gem of the Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch Isles might easily provide Japan with the economic leadership of the world. The natural wealth and resources of these islands is astounding. Java alone has given Holland a succession of sugar, tobacco, rice, coffee and rubber millionaires. Sumatra, Borneo, Banka,

It has long been Japan's ambition to dominate Oceania. First step in the practical realization of that ambition would be to snatch the Dutch East Indies, which "might easily provide Japan with the economic leadership of the world", and be a threat to Australia.

Japan is moving cautiously, feeling out the attitude of the United States. And that country is fully alive to the danger of the situation: seizure of the Dutch East Indies would leave Japan sitting astride the routes to the Philippines and Malaya—sources of tin and rubber.

Already the United States has put up "Keep Off" signs on 11 of her Pacific Islands which presumably are being prepared as advance naval and air bases and the American Fleet is ready at Singapore.

the Moluccas, the Celebes and Dutch New Guinea have made Holland the richest of the small nations and one of the wealthiest colonial powers. In the last recorded year (1938) the value of exports from the Dutch East Indies was £80,000,000. Then, there is a native population of more than 60,000,000 which in itself could provide the factories of Japan with a tremendous new consuming public. Recently the Dutch have had to erect economic barriers to prevent the wholesale flooding of their possessions with Japanese goods.

In all, the land surface of the Dutch possessions in the Far East is approximately 735,000 square miles, perhaps the most abundant acreage belonging to one owner of the earth's surface. The most valuable of the islands are Borneo, Sumatra and Java. Dutch Borneo consists of more than 210,000 miles of land surface, Sumatra of 100,000 square miles and Java of 50,000 square miles.

Sumatra and Java are a great deal richer in natural products than Borneo, but lumped together the combined output of three great stretches of tropical territory used to enrich the motherland with a plentifulness which takes the breath away; nor have any of them as yet been much more than half developed and exploited.

From Borneo, Sumatra and Java, Holland received annually generous quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, nuts, maize, millet, copra, pepper, spices, tobacco, rubber, coconut, cocoa, indigo, cinchona, tapioca, hides, beeswax, rattan, camphor, vegetable tallow, kapok, gutta-percha, tea, sugar canes, tin, marble, gold, silver, diamonds, petroleum, mineral oils, iron, copper, antimony, stibnite, rich coal, lignite, asphalt, naptha, salt, teak, oak, pine, chestnut, upas tree

wood and bamboo.

From the Japanese standpoint Borneo is certainly less economically desirable than the other two, but strategically the possession of this great island in the development of her grandiose plan in the Far East is of immense value. For Borneo dominates Britain's vital fortified base at Singapore, and with Borneo, Indo-China and Thailand under Japanese domination Singapore would be half encircled at close quarters and might prove well-nigh untenable. Nor must it be overlooked in this connection that the opinion has been openly expressed without contradiction in the British Parliament that "if Singapore goes—all goes" (Commander Fletcher). Hong Kong, also, Britain's priceless commercial doorway to the Far East, would be hopelessly cut off with Borneo in Japanese hands.

Vulnerable to Invasion

To turn and regard the Japanese threat from the Dutch point of view, a glance at the map will show that Borneo, Java and Sumatra, closely adjoining one another are extremely vulnerable to invasion from the nearby coasts of Indo-China: a fact which has doubtless, already set the authorities in those islands to the task of bringing their defences to highest possible pitch.

Other important units of the Dutch East Indian possessions are the Celebes, the celebrated Spice Islands (Moluccas) and Dutch New Guinea. The Celebes group of islands make up a land surface only a few miles less than that of Java and are as profuse in natural products. Their capital, Makasar, from whence the famous oil is derived which once dressed such multitudes of refined British heads, is considered the

healthiest spot in the East Indies, and is used as a holiday resort by the Dutch officials.

The Spice Islands, consisting of more than 20,000 square miles of dry land, lie beyond the Celebes in the same latitude as Western Australia. For centuries these have been famous as the most abundant spice producing centre in the world. Even before European navigators had reached this area, the products of the semi-fabulous Spice Isles were known to all the peoples of medieval Europe through the Hindu and Mohammedan traders; for the craving for highly seasoned meat and other food in those days was largely satisfied by spices from the Spice Islands. Many smaller, but valuable islands, under Dutch control lying around the Spice Islands make up almost as large a land area again as the Spice Islands.

Holland in New Guinea

Probably many people have not realized the extent of Holland's interests in New Guinea, if they knew her flag flew there at all, but actually the Dutch own rather more of New Guinea than came to Australia under the mandate after the German collapse in the last war.

Dutch New Guinea is the least productive of the East Indian colonies and is about 160,000 square miles in extent. Although it is further advanced in productiveness than the Australian territory, the Dutch having been in possession a great deal longer, the country still consists largely of primeval forests only partially explored. The work of creating plantations is steadily under way, but endless work lies ahead before the wealth of the territory can be tapped. Already the crops of copra and similar tropical products are obtained, coal is being mined and other minerals will probably be brought from the ground in quantities before long. An interesting fact about New Guinea is that not long ago a new species of the human race, the yellow-skinned Tapiro dwarfs, were discovered by the Dutch in the interior of their territory.

Should the Dutch East Indies fall under Japanese influence, the existence of Dutch New Guinea, on the very borders of Australian territory, is bound to cause the gravest anxiety to the government of the Commonwealth, for this would be the most useful base which Japan could come by in carrying out the designs which it is believed she has on Australia.



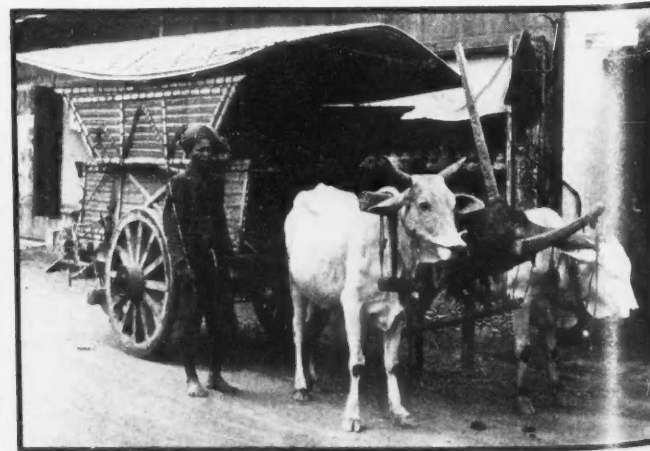
Harvesting rice. "From Borneo, Sumatra and Java (comes) . . . rice . . ."



Makasar, the Celebes. Makasar population—65,000



Dance girls. Pretty when young, they fade quickly

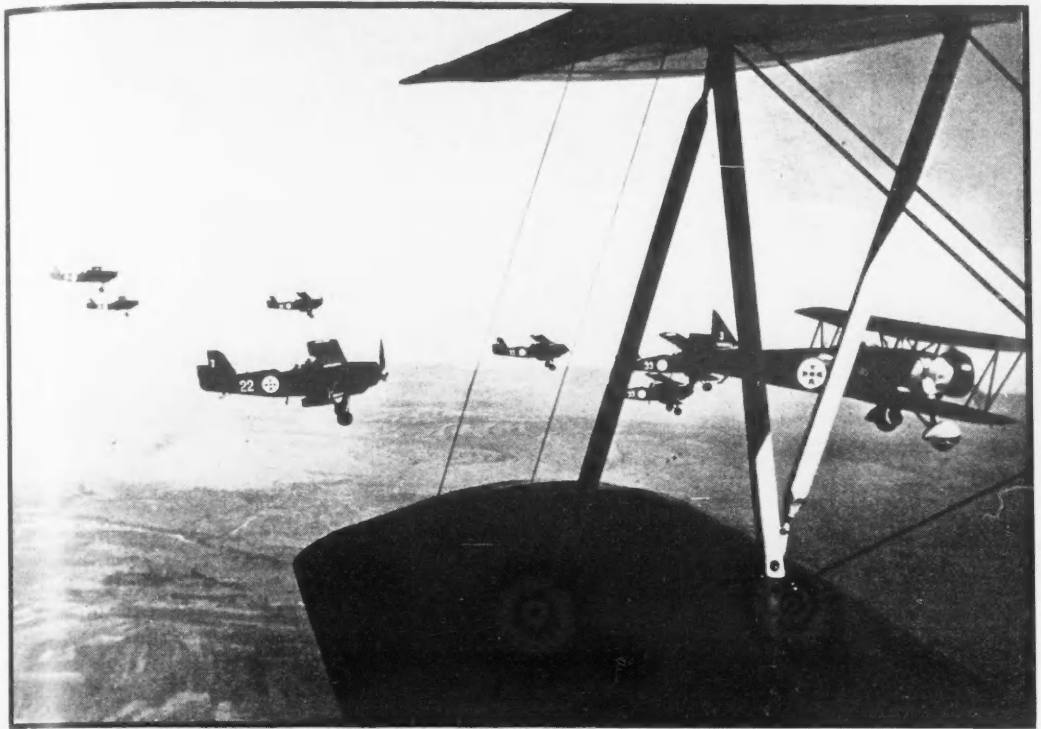


Java bullock cart. "Java has given . . . millionaires . . ."



Outrigger off Borneo. "Borneo . . . dominates . . . Singapore"

Nazi Troops Occupy Bulgaria, Sweep on Greece



Bulgarian Air Force is tiny, obsolete and slow



King Boris reviews cavalry at recent manoeuvres



A typical market scene in the streets of Sofia



These Bulgarian elders have known Turkish rule

UNTIL last week King Boris III of Bulgaria was fond of saying that he was the only neutral in his kingdom. Once asked about Bulgaria's foreign policy, he replied "My ministers are pro-German, my wife is pro-Italian, my people are pro-Russian—I am the only neutral in the country."

Last week, Germany tired of Italy's butterfingering Balkan and Libyan campaigns, brought irresistible pressure on Bulgaria, and Boris, who had long hoped to preserve Bulgaria for Bulgarians, capitulated and joined the Axis.

Early this week Nazi troops were sweeping across the tiny Balkan country to mass on the Greek and Turkish borders. Only 60 miles from Salonika, Greece, 200,000 mechanized German troops were reported.

The immediate effect of Germany's move into Bulgaria was to cause Turkey to mobilize her armies and close the Dardanelles. Yugoslavia, surrounded by Axis countries, was reported readying herself to follow Bulgaria's "lead". Russia withdrew support of the Bulgarian government but otherwise showed neither approval nor disapproval of Germany's southward drive. Greece defied the Germans. British officials declared that a state of war with Bulgaria "undoubtedly would follow" the German occupation.

Germany does not want a Balkan front in this war. A crushing drive through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on Greece might terminate the Greek campaign quickly and decisively, thereby relieving the German military mind. In World War I it took 28 Allied divisions to conquer the Balkans, and England and Greece cannot muster that many troops now. Still, Germany would rest easier if she knew there was no possibility of an expeditionary force landing at Salonika.

Germany has been preparing for a push on Greece since mid-January. Even then it was reported that there were some 30 Nazi divisions massed in Rumania and Hungary with more on the way. Huge pontoons, hundreds of them capable of supporting the heaviest tanks were in position along the Danube.

One other thing: Germany values allies, but she would rather use them as threats or pawns, than fight beside them; Germany likes fighting alone. That is the way she'll fight the Greeks—alone. And a short convenient route lies across Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.



King Boris III



Queen Joanna



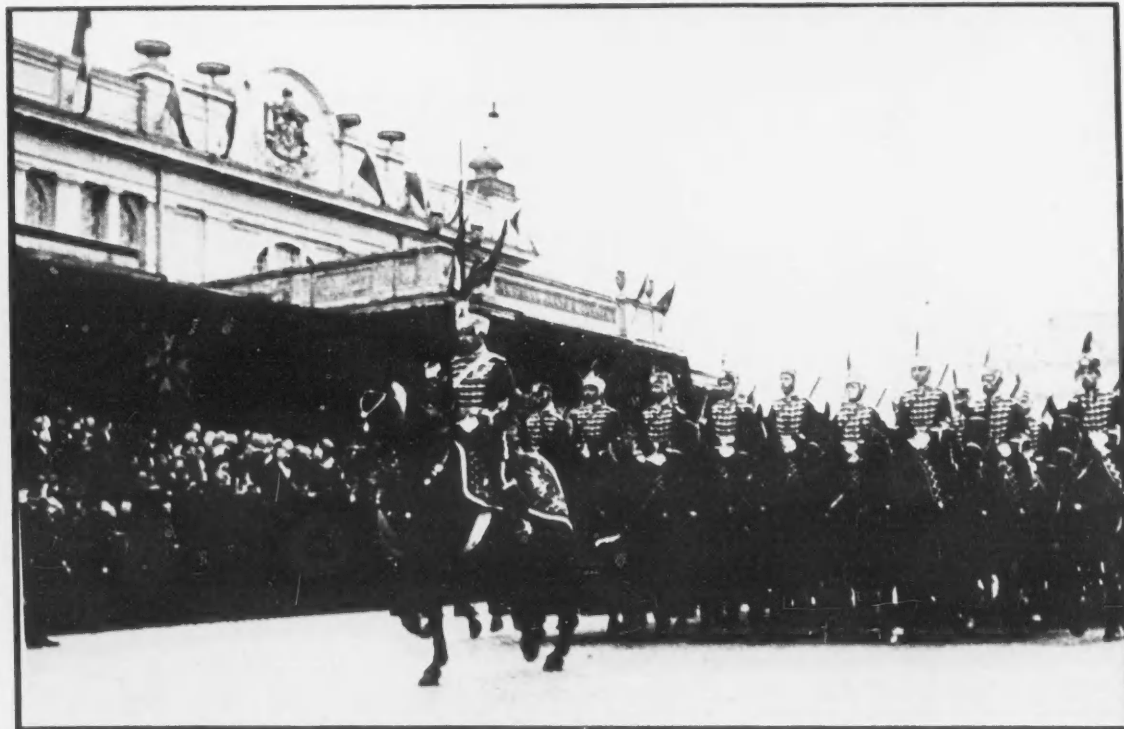
A garlic market. Garlic is a Bulgarian staple



Tobacco is sown in Bulgaria in March and April



Business street in Sofia, Bulgaria's capital. Sofia has been declared an open city



King Boris' Royal Guard, brave in full dress uniforms, parades through Sofia's streets

Japan Stakes Her Claim

BY RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

OF THE three Axis partners Japan has been the most candid in respect to world aims. She has also been the least modest. Whereas Italy "only" cried for "Mare Nostrum" and a Mediterranean Empire and Hitler "simply" shouted for the restoration of the colonies and a European "New Order", Japan proclaimed to all and sundry that her "lebensraum" was to include no less than the whole of Eastern Asia and the South Seas and that her own "New Order" was to cover with its blessings all of the British, Dutch, United States and French possessions in Asia and Oceania as well as China and Thailand.

The latest declaration to this effect was made recently by Japan's Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka who demanded nothing less than the cession "by the white race of Oceania to the Asiatics".

"It has always been my pet theory," Mr. Matsuoka said, "that Oceania which is 1,200 miles north and south and 1,000 miles east and west, must be made a place for Asiatic peoples to migrate. This region has sufficient natural resources to support from 600,000,000 to 800,000,000 people. I believe we have a natural right to migrate there."

The declaration started a rush on available encyclopaedias in a general attempt to determine exactly what area Mr. Matsuoka had in mind.

A Vast Area

The Encyclopaedia Britannica supplies one of the best definitions. "Oceania", we read on page 692, Vol. 16, of the latest edition, "a geographical area extending from Australia, in the west, to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, in the east, and from New Zealand, in the south, to Micronesia and the Sandwich Islands, in the north. Ethnologically the area is divisible into six principal regions: Australia, Tasmania, Melanesia, Guinea, New Guinea, Polynesia, Micronesia."

It is quite true that this vast area covers considerably more than the 1,200,000 square miles envisaged by Mr. Matsuoka. However, from his statement that more than six hundred million people can be sustained by "Oceania", one is led to conclude that he could not but have had in mind Australia, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and possibly New Zealand in addition to islands of the Pacific.

Although reactionary Japanese ruling groups have dreamt of world conquest for the past thirty years, the real impetus to the drive for Asiatic and Pacific domination did not come until the formulation of the famous Baron Tanaka Memorandum in which the path to conquest was outlined stage by stage. Then followed the occupation of Manchuria, war with China, fortification of man-



Frances Loring's bust of Dr. Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin with Drs. Best and McLeod. Dr. Banting was killed last week when a military airplane in which he was a scientific observer-passenger crashed in Newfoundland hinterland.

If not for the present world situation Japan's plans for an Asiatic and South Seas "New Order" could be dismissed as dreams of megalomania.

Japan is determined to press southward. Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka only recently demanded that Oceania be ceded to the Asiatics under Japanese tutelage.

But the best dreams of Empire may miscarry when the opposition is powerful and prepared. Mr. Davies believes that the United States will collaborate with Britain in blocking Japan. And, despite anything that might happen, the Chinese people as well as the Soviet Union will remain an ever present flanking threat.

dated islands in the Pacific, seizure of Hainan and Spratly Islands, "mediation" of the Thailand-French Indo-China war, and finally the movement of Japanese battleships and armed forces toward Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies.

With the beginning of the present war, and quite probably under Hitler's tutelage, the Japanese decided to modify, for the time being, their original Tanaka plans in favor of a movement southward rather than westward which would have had to face full Soviet opposition. The defeat of tentative Japanese advances into Soviet Mongolia in 1938 and 1939, and severe losses dealt the Japanese by Soviet armies, contributed to convincing Japan that she would have less trouble moving towards the Netherlands East Indies. The former temporizing attitude of the British Government, exemplified by the closing of the Burma Road, and the earlier failure by the United States (and Canada) to impose iron-clad embargoes against the shipment of war materials to Japan led the Tokyo regime to believe that it would meet no serious opposition to its plans.

In this, of course, the Japanese miscalculated.

On June 29, 1940, Hachiro Arita, former Premier of Japan, issued his now famous declaration in which he called for the formation of a "New Order" in the Far East. "The uniting of East Asia and the South Seas," he said, "in a single sphere is a natural conclusion. All mankind longs for peace but peace cannot endure unless nations have their proper places. Since this is difficult in the present stage of human progress, the next best thing is for peoples who are related geographically, racially, culturally and economically, to form spheres of their own."

The Axis World

A few days later this statement was interpreted officially by Eliza Wasui, Japan's minister of home and welfare. In a radio broadcast he told the world: "We cannot doubt that the day will soon come when Japan can share the world with Germany and Italy."

Mr. Matsuoka's declaration served to throw further light upon the policy of the Japanese Government. But there are many other indications as well. The major Japanese business publication in the English language, the *East Asia Economic News*, in its January, 1941 issue, published a leading article by Toshio Narasaka, D. Econ. Writes the honorable doctor: "The Oriental Great Economic Circle signifies the economic circle comprising Manchukuo, China, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, Thailand and British Malaya under the leadership of Japan. . . . In such an economic circle it is natural that the country the most advanced in the fields of culture, economy, industry and technical arts should take the lead of other nations and in the Orient this duty of leadership devolves without question upon Japan."

Elsewhere in the same issue the editors of the above-mentioned publication feature a quotation from an editorial in the *Denver Register*, Catholic national weekly newspaper. "If Hitler is successful in conquering England," the item reads, "it will not surprise me to see the world ruled within a few years by four great imperialistic combines: the Nazis in all Western Europe, the Bolsheviks

in Russia and the small countries they have taken over or that will be absorbed, Japan in the Far East." Apparently the editor of the *East Asia Economic News* would not be surprised either if that were to happen.

There is nothing small about these plans. If realized, the "New Order" would become the greatest empire that had ever existed.

600,000,000 People

It would include 400,000,000 Chinese, twenty-three million Indo-Chinese, thirteen million Thailanders, sixty-three million inhabitants of British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, fifteen million Philipinos and the millions inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Micronesia, Australasia, Polynesia, Samoa, Guam and Hawaii. The total population of this Super-State would exceed 600,000,000!

The new Empire would be among the richest in raw materials and would definitely contain the greatest potential market for manufactured goods. It would have 95 per cent. of the world's rubber resources, 66 per cent. of the world's tin, 80 per cent. of the world's rice, 40 per cent. of the wool, 33 per cent. of the sugar, 20 per cent. of the cotton, 15 per cent. of the manganese. It would encompass one-fourth of the world's area.

From the military-strategical point of view the new State would be extremely powerful, since its very attainment would of necessity spell the end of all British and United States defenses in the Pacific.

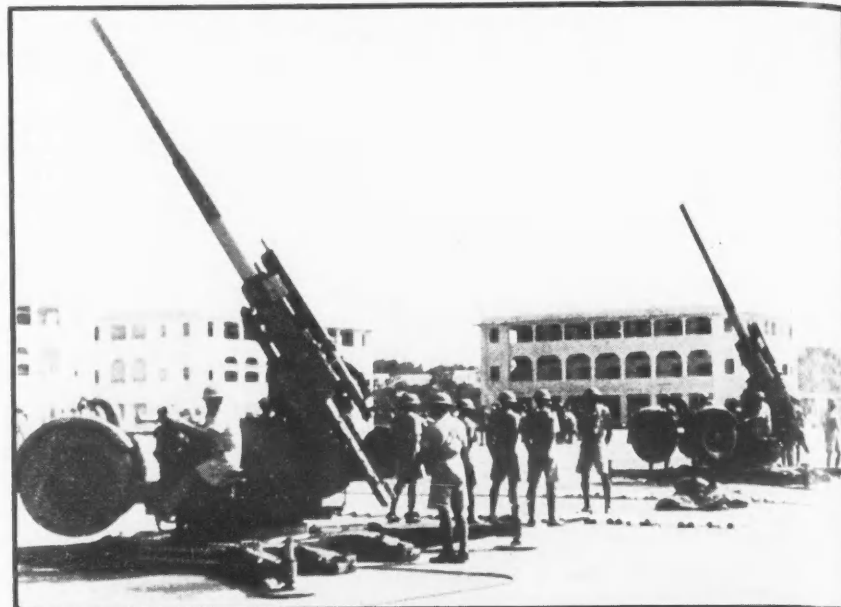
This grandiose concept, or series of concepts, might indeed be taken for dreams of megalomania were it not for the present world situation in which Empires are engaged in a life and death struggle for survival and domination. Nor must it be forgotten that the greatest military authorities have conceded the fact that individual defense of British, French, Dutch and even American possessions in the Pacific must eventually collapse before a concerted Japanese drive, so long as the British are busy in Europe. Arita's and Tanaka's dreams can be realized only, and the Japanese know it well, if the opposition can be kept divided. Japan's greatest nightmare is the probability of united opposition of Britain and the United States. This is the reason for the peculiar convolutions of spokesmen for Japanese policy, who become peace-loving the day that they perceive the danger of United States intervention, and bellicose when they believe the United States to be too busy elsewhere. And ever-present is the fear of a Soviet attack in the rear.

Emancipation

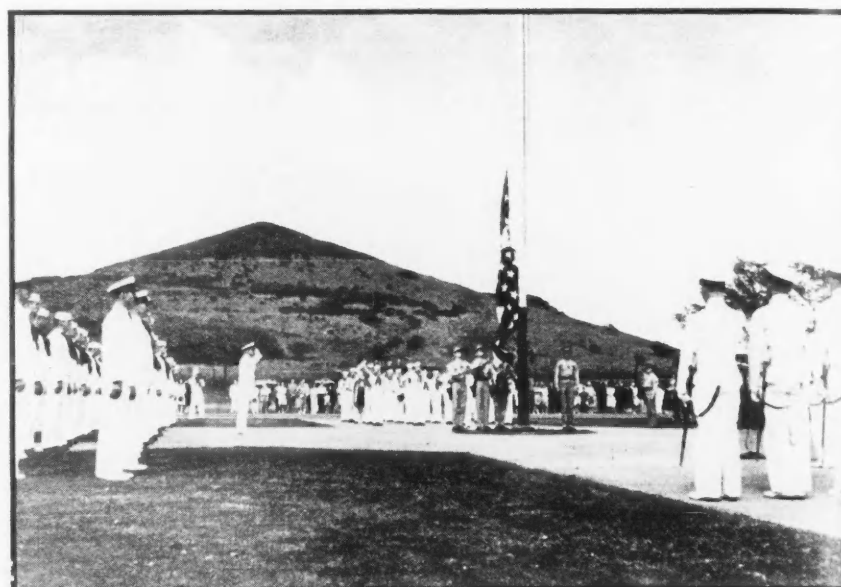
At home Japanese press and government spokesmen can afford to be more consistent. "The New Order includes emancipation of the peoples of East Asia and the South Seas from European domination," the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* wrote recently, while the *Hochi* crowed: "Long strides have been taken by Japanese determination to employ armed forces in the future, elsewhere than in China."

These armed forces are now on their way. Japan is already beginning to count, somewhat prematurely, we fear, her spoils.

In the first place, Japan has her eyes set on the Netherlands East



Anti-aircraft guns and crews at Singapore where England has rushed reinforcements of troops, planes and naval units, to forestall any belligerent move which Japan might make. The United States, too, is fully aware of the Japanese menace in the East. To the many Japanese protestations of peace, United States Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles said last week: "In the very critical world situation which exists today, the government of the United States is far more interested in the deeds of other nations than in statements . . . their spokesmen make."



To rumors that Japan was fortifying strategic islands among the 600-odd which she controls in the Pacific, the United States had an answer: heavy appropriations for the fortifying and improvement of Guam, an island which lies on the passage to India. Early this week the Kaneohe naval air station at Honolulu, Hawaii, was commissioned, in the ceremony pictured here. Completed four months ahead of schedule, the new base cost \$13,000,000. Should Japan grab the Dutch East Indies, she would cut off U.S. tin and rubber sources in Malay and the Philippines.

Indies which remain the richest colonial plum in the world. Japanese pressure has already wrested considerable concessions from the East Indies and another economic mission is now negotiating to obtain even more. The Japanese press raves and rants at the refusal of the Batavia government to enter the Japanese sphere of influence. It can not forget that the Indies cover an area five times that of Japan, that many of the islands are under-populated, that the area is rich in everything Japan lacks and needs: petroleum, rubber, tin, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, copra. In 1939 Japanese trade with the Netherlands East Indies amounted to 110,000,000 guilders.

Spoils Are Rich

French Indo-China is another coveted prize. The country is rich in tin, rubber, coal. It is capable of absorbing many millions of immigrants. The port of Cam Ranh, already reportedly in Japanese hands, is among the four best in the world. Thailand, too, offers a rich supply of rice, tin, iron, rubber. And beyond Thailand lies Burma.

From the military point of view the Philippines are within Japanese waters. Against Japanese attack they can only be defended with great difficulty. Japan sees here a rich source of raw materials and one of the best markets in the East.

Nor are the Pacific islands the true Oceania without value for Japan. Their military and strategical importance is recognized by all. New Caledonia has large supplies of nickel, New Guinea of gold, Nauru

and other islands, of phosphates. One need hardly speak of the value of Australia, New Zealand and perhaps Burma, which seems to figure ever more prominently in Japanese calculations.

Should Japan succeed she would bring to an end the rich United States and British commerce with the Far East. In 1938, for example, United States trade with the Philippines amounted to \$180,000,000, with China to \$82,000,000 and with Japan to \$366,820,000.

That the United States can not remain indifferent to Japanese plans in the Pacific is further demonstrated by American investments in Asia which amount to five per cent. of her total foreign investments. They come to \$250,000,000 in China, \$350,000,000 in Japan, \$150,000,000 in other Eastern Asiatic countries. Aside from these considerations any Japanese advance will seriously endanger the safety of the Pacific coastal areas of both the United States and Canada.

How soon Japan will move southward is difficult to say. That she is preparing to act is evident. But the British are ready in Singapore and Australia. The United States fleet is in the Pacific. United States bombers are flying westward. United States garrisons are being reinforced. Guam and Samoa are being fortified.

Japan may yet have a rude awakening. The United States is preparing. Britain still stands. The Chinese people are still fighting and show no signs of weakening and the Soviet Union is watchfully waiting. Sometimes the best planned dreams of Empire miscarry.

ENGLAND

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WILL DO HIS DUTY.



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"THERE'S NOT A WEEK,

NOR A DAY, NOR AN HOUR,

TO BE LOST!"

"LET US GO FORWARD TOGETHER

IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE!"

"Back Him up"
and you back us all !!

"WE SHALL GO ON TO THE END"

"MAKE CERTAIN THEIR WORK AND THE VALOR OF ENGLAND IS NOT IN VAIN!"

"COME THEN, LET US TO OUR TASK!"

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THE FRONT PAGE

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THE PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY NIGHT, *The Canadian Weekly*

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Strange Political Luncheons

BY POLITICUS

GEORGE DREW'S amendment during the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the Ontario Legislature, calling for a "Conference of representatives of the Dominion and all the provincial governments... as soon as possible" has a greater meaning than those words.

His whole speech on Leaders' Day, during which he and Mitch Hepburn put on their annual show, had a good deal of meaning. It meant that George Drew and Mitch Hepburn will not run in harness; that there will be no coalition in Ontario; that Hepburn's fundamental election plank, his action at the Sirois Conference at Ottawa, is attacked by Drew; that the Conservative leader and not the Liberal leader is the one who insists that there must be all possible co-operation with the King administration for the full prosecution of the war.

In reality the address given by Col. Drew was one which might well have been given by a Liberal provincial leader in more ordinary times. We have Mr. Hepburn refusing to even sit at the same table with Mr. King and Col. Drew insisting that it must be done if there is to be an effective all-out effort on the part of the Dominion.

In taking that position Drew makes it possible for himself and his party to fight any election in Ontario hand in hand with Mr. Hepburn's men. For Mitch's position is completely clear to everyone: no truck or trade with King.

The result will be that when the next Ontario election rolls around there will be some strange bedfellows. Charlie Knowles of the Toronto Telegram might well be in the same bed as Mitch Hepburn. Joe Atkinson of the Toronto Star—the object not long ago of one of the most bitter attacks in the Ontario Legislature by Hepburn—may be pushing Charlie Knowles for a little room in the Hepburn bed. And Arthur Roebuck, for long kicked in the face by Mitch, may send his nasal tones over the air in support of an attack on "the money power" so well courted by Hepburn and so well used as a straw man by him in election campaigns.

Strange Luncheons

The picture is further confused by those now famous lunch meetings at the King Edward Hotel. Charlie Knowles and Bill Stewart, Toronto Parkdale provincial Conservative member, are old friends. Or rather Charlie uses Bill as his man Friday. They lunch together frequently. And when Charlie blows his trumpet Bill echoes. Those two have been lunching with Mitch. What plots they laid is not known. What is known is that Charlie and Mitch are one in their all-out hatred of King and their 200 per cent condemnation of the Sirois Report in toto and even of any getting together on problems which could arise in a Dominion-Provincial conference.

Charlie Knowles likes Mitch. He has liked him since the first time they met in '37 at that famous hotel dinner. Mitch can turn on the personality and capture Tory hearts at close range. He did that with Knowles. What the upshot will be is not known. But one other publisher has learned that Mitch cannot be used. Instead Mitch always uses the publisher. Today Flying Officer C. George McCullagh, who is recovering from his serious illness, has Mitch's number. But it took a bit of finger burning. Charlie's turn will come in time too.

On Drew's side there is a rapprochement with those Conservatives who opposed him at the Convention. Or rather some of the most important ones who opposed him. Charlie Knowles opposed Drew. So did Howard Ferguson. Both did strongly. But Fergy is now doing some thinking on party lines, and old as he is he still knows some of the pitfalls that a young leader must avoid.

He and George have seen each other quite frequently. And advice from the elders of the Conservative party in Ontario might be useful.

The whole party picture in Ontario is terribly confused. Bill Morrison, the "Windy Bill" of the old days of the Ferguson régime, and now seemingly the perpetual mayor of the city of Hamilton, nominated George Drew at the Tory Convention in '38. Now he is one of Mitch's boy friends and is laying it on thick for Mitch as he did at the Ontario Good Roads Association banquet in Toronto last week. In addition he appeared, smiling broadly, and still brushing cigarette ashes from his blue suit as always, at the Sirois Conference. And guess what! He was Hepburn's assistant legal advisor on the Report! Bill's friends are worried no little. But Bill seems to go on his way and as long as Mitch pays it seems perfectly o.k. Bill's friends still claim Bill as a "real Tory right in the heart."

It all doesn't make sense just now, even though Bill Morrison has always said and done things that no one else has been able to say and do and still get away with it.

A Confused Election

When the Ontario election does come, and it will in Spring or early summer unless the situation in Britain makes it impossible, there is bound to be confusion of the type Ontario has not seen for a long time. For evidence of what the campaign is going to be like Leaders' Day was a great example.

Mitch was not well that day but the wisecracks rolled off just the same. But to one who has watched him for many years, too many years, there was too much facility in the wisecracks. Mitch used to get worked up and they used to just roll off his tongue in the heat of the exchanges. Now the ease with which he cracks his jokes makes them much less acceptable and takes the spontaneity out of them.

If there are still any who think Mitch cannot admire a fellow demagogue who really has it on the ball, then Tuesday of last week ought to dispel that. Great tribute did Hepburn pay to his friend Aberhart with whom he has been collaborating. Aberhart's by-election victory had a great deal of meaning for Mitch. Often has Mitch tried to settle arguments by saying: "Well, I'm over here and you're over there." And that's that. This time he said: "On economic knowledge, in my judgment the leader of the Conserv-

ative party couldn't reach up to Premier Aberhart's boot tops. He has led his party to victory on two occasions."

And another of Hepburn's: "I don't mind a great deal of criticism from the capitalistic, reactionary, financial press."

It's going to be awful interesting to "Sell 'Em" Ben Smith, the Wall street manipulator, to find that his buddy Mitch has no use for capitalism or reaction or finance. It's going to be very interesting to Jimmie Dunn of the Algoma Steel. It's going to be very interesting to Col. McCormick, the arch-hater of Britain, who is boss of the Chicago Tribune and who is a great friend of Mitch's. It's going to be interesting to the rest of his millionaire friends. But nothing more than that, for they all know that Mitch's heart really belongs in the right place—with Smith and Dunn and McCormick.

But Mitch's admiration for Aberhart is really intriguing. Here we've had Aberhart for a long time singing "I'm A Lone Cowhand From The Rio Grande." Now he has a pen pal. Maybe some time they will both be seen dancing around the maypole hand in hand singing: "Now We Go Gathering Nuts In May." Some entrepreneur ought to build bleachers for the event and turn the proceeds over to the King Government for the prosecution of the war. That would really be something worth the price of admission.

The Drew Platform

There were some important principles repeated by George Drew. Here are some of them from the text.

On governmental co-operation: "This Government is confronted with the simple proposition that during war it cannot lay its financial plans for the future without some effective and continuous working arrangements with the Dominion Government. The same is true of every other province. How can any budget for the coming year be anything but the wildest guess unless the Government has some intimation regarding the plans of the Dominion Government. This situation obviously can only be met by constant and comprehensive inter-governmental consultation."

On the Sirois Conference: "The Report cost the people of Canada more than \$500,000. Out of their share of Dominion taxes the people of Ontario paid about one half of that sum. Surely it was worth some examination even if every recommendation of the Commission was wrong. It must be remembered that there were thirty volumes of statistical and other information, apart



John G. Winant, left, new American Ambassador to England and his assistant Benjamin Cohen, former adviser to President Roosevelt, photographed at New York prior to taking the Pan American Clipper for Lisbon. In England the Ambassador was greeted at the airport by the Duke of Kent and at a country town between London and Bristol, King George greeted him in person. Said the King: "I am very glad to welcome you here."

from the one volume containing the recommendations. But in any event no one was bound by those recommendations. The Ontario delegates were free to object to every one of them and in the face of that objection not one of them could have been adopted. But there should have been some discussion and there certainly should have been some attempt to reach an understanding as to what the relation of the Dominion and the provinces is going to be under the emergency measures made necessary by the war. Instead of seeking any solution for that urgent problem, the Ontario representatives ran away from the Conference using language that would hardly be expected from the official representatives of states about to declare war against each other.

"There were many things which

should have been discussed before that Conference came to an end. Cabinet ministers and senior officials had been brought together from all over Canada at great public expense in perhaps the most critical period of a war which will demand the last ounce of our national strength. Don't tell us there was nothing to discuss."

Peril of Sectionalism

On sectionalism: "The time has come for us to take the firmest possible stand against the increasing tide of sectional recrimination. Appeals to prejudice are heard across Canada to an extent that none of us have heard before, and that at the very time when unity is our greatest need. Let us remember that other nations have destroyed themselves from within when they did not heed

the warning. We have only been able to carry on as long as we have under such a wasteful system because of the fact that we have the greatest per capita natural wealth of any country in the whole world."

On unity: "Let us tell the rest of Canada that first of all we are Canadians. Let us tell them that while we insist upon our legitimate rights we also recognize our obligations. Where would Ontario be today except as part of Canada? We have done great things in this province. We have every right to be proud of what we have done. But let us compare this province today with the Ontario of 1867. If there had been no Confederation, does anyone think that this Province would now be one of the most prosperous areas in the whole world? We know that we have prospered because we were part of

a united Canada. Let us never forget that truth now or in the future.

"This country has the toughest job on its hands that it ever undertook. The only way we can get that job done is to pull together. Let us make it clear to the rest of Canada, in terms which cannot be misunderstood, that the people of Ontario are first of all Canadians and are anxious and willing to find a friendly solution for every problem which confronts us."

Need for Conferences

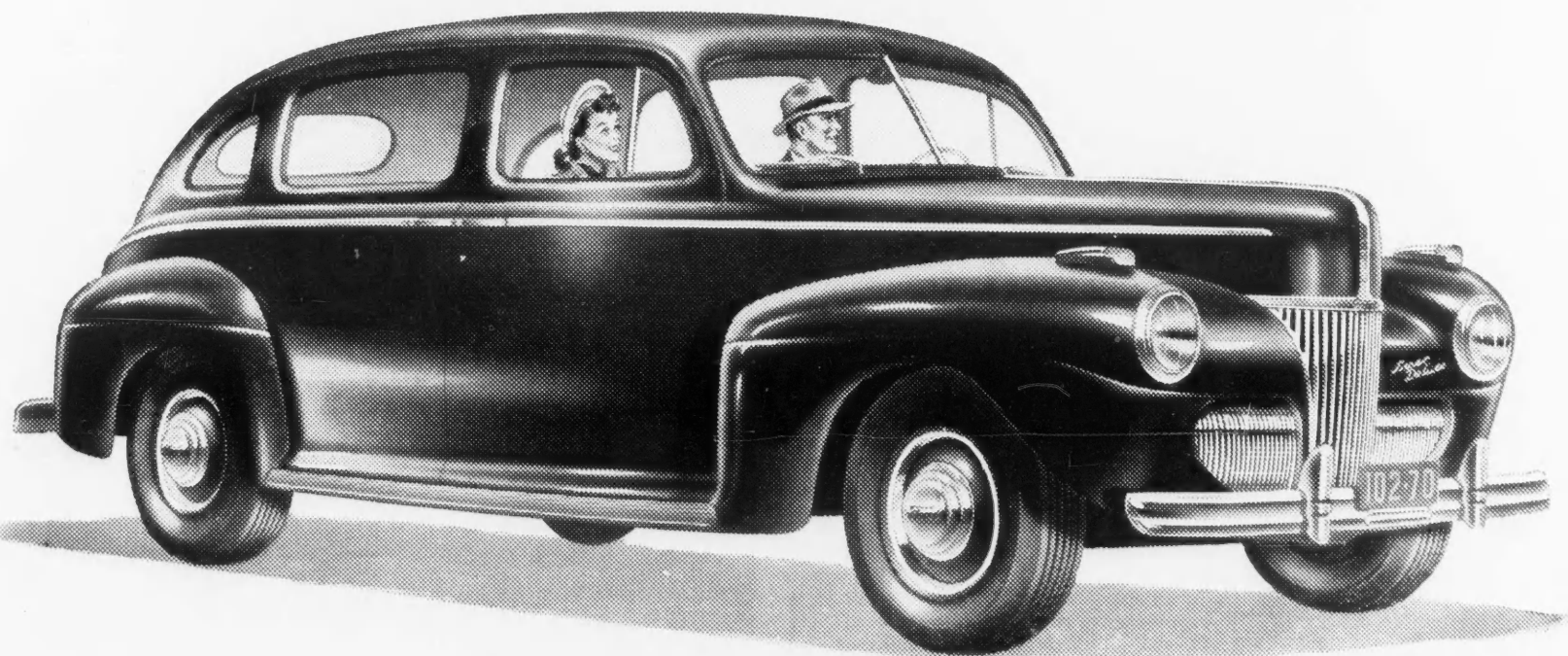
On conferences during wartime: "Let me anticipate the suggestion that we are too busy with this war to hold conferences now. I will answer that objection in advance by saying that the war makes it all the more necessary that a conference be

held immediately. An army never attacks without conferences. At this moment Mr. Anthony Eden is in the East with the British Commander-in-Chief, holding conferences with leaders there, and I imagine he is quite as busy as any cabinet minister in Canada. The memoirs of the Prime Minister who led Great Britain to victory in the last war tell us that Lloyd George was holding conferences continually to increase the efficiency of Great Britain and the effective co-operation of the Allies."

Those Drew quotations are not terribly exciting. There are reasons however why they are being written. It is about time some public person in Ontario spoke them. It is time the rest of Canada learned that not everyone in Ontario sees only the parish pump, and that there are some Canadians in Ontario.

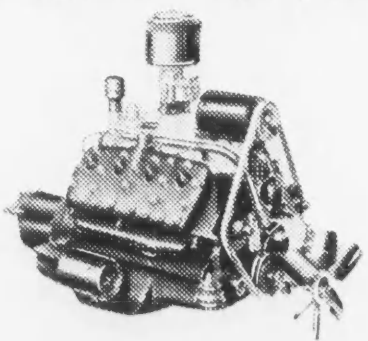
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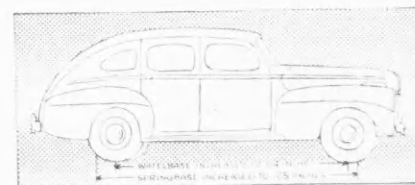
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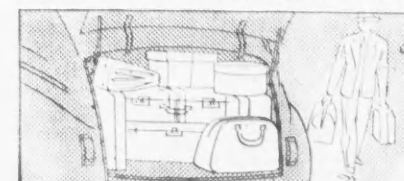
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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Problems We Have to Face

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE science of political economy is in grave danger of resuming its more or less abandoned title of the Dismal Science. The human race has had a number of unpleasant prospects before it for the last century or two, but during the latter part of the 19th century and the years between 1900 and the Great War, these prospects loomed up only in the distance behind a foreground of constantly increasing wealth, productivity, freedom of economic movement, and (so it was assumed) constantly increasing human happiness. We have rather got through that foreground now, and have come up against some of the unpleasantnesses which then looked sufficiently remote to be not worth bothering about; and it is the business of the economists to rub our noses in these unpleasantnesses and make us realize them.

"Canada In Peace And War," a volume of eight Studies in National Trends by eight different Canadian economists, under the editorship of Professor Chester Martin, is the latest pronouncement by the economic

fraternity on what is going to happen to us after this war, and is published by the Oxford University Press, in a very handsome piece of typography, at \$1.50. All eight contributions are important and interesting, but for the moment I wish to consider only the discussion of population problems by Professor V. W. Bladen. Professor Bladen points out that "We in Canada are faced with the necessity of adapting our economy, and our conceptions of economic policy, to life in a different world from that of the nineteenth century." And he adds that one of the most important differences is that the nineteenth century was, for the civilized western world, a period of constantly increasing population; we are now in a period of declining increase, which will, at no distant date, turn into a decrease, unless our economic policies are radically altered with a view to having a direct effect in the promotion of population increase.

It has begun to be recognized that one of the chief forces working for the rapid and constant increase of capital investments during the nineteenth century was the increase of population. There is beginning to be a "population interpretation" of modern capitalism. There may be considerable truth in the theory that that capitalistic system as it stands requires for its successful functioning a constant expansion of markets; and if these markets are not provided by a constantly increasing population, they will have to be provided by a constantly increasing consumption power on the part of the existing population. In the words of one of the authorities, we must look to technological advance to provide new investment opportunities to make free enterprise "workable." But this means, of course, that the increasing market must be a market for luxuries rather than for necessities. When you double your population, you double the amount of products which it is absolutely necessary for that population to have; when you merely double the purchasing power of an existing population, you merely increase enormously its capacity for consuming luxuries, for its supply of necessities was adequately attended to before the doubling.

Now it is not only difficult to teach people new wants at a rapid rate, but it is also extremely risky to start catering to such wants before you are quite sure that they are established. Moreover every time you increase the size of the potential individual income, you increase the amount of saving and the consequent need for still further investment. The problems which this will cause in a stationary or decreasing population with a rapidly increasing income are so obvious that they do not need description; to a considerable extent they would be merely an enlarged edition of the problems which North America has been facing since 1920. They involve the risk of terrific fluctuations in the demand both for capital goods and for luxury consumption goods, a risk which is totally absent when production is directed mainly towards necessary consumption goods.

IN A world in which force is still an important factor in the settlement of human affairs, a declining population is obviously a grave source of weakness. We can hardly exaggerate the extent to which the decline of population in France is responsible for the present state of Europe. The Wellsian theory that a small but élite population is the ideal for human happiness presupposes the existence of a world authority capable of maintaining peace between smaller and larger populations, and that presupposition is obviously unreliable in the present state of the world. Anyhow, if such a theory is to be put in practice, it must be put in practice by the world as a whole and not by one half of it; it is impossible that Canadians should restrict themselves to an optimum population of three and a half persons per square mile (if that is our optimum) while the population of China is perpetually outstripping the productivity of the country and is kept in bounds only by constant starvation. Yet Canadians obviously do not want an unlimited number of Chinese to take up residence in their territory; and it is becoming more and more doubtful whether we shall be able to get any substantial number of Europeans to move in as they did in the days of the building of the C.P.R. and later of the building of the C.N.R.

UGHT we not then to be beginning to think seriously about the economic readjustments which will be necessary if we are to grow our own increasing population right here at home? Under our present economic system, the production of a large family imposes a definite handicap upon both the parents and the children. A hundred years ago a child became an economic asset at the age of ten years or thereabouts, and was very little of an economic cost prior to that age. At the present time a child is a much heavier expense up to twelve years and does not become an economic asset until sixteen at the earliest and twenty, or even twenty-four, in a great many cases. (By that time, of course, his asset value has ceased to belong to his parents anyhow.)

It is no use expecting people to raise large families, except by accident, under these circumstances; and accidents of this kind are becoming more and more uncommon. What Canada needs, in Professor Bladen's opinion, is a policy "directed to reducing mortality and increasing fertility at home." It is certainly time we began to consider very seriously what sort of a policy that should be.

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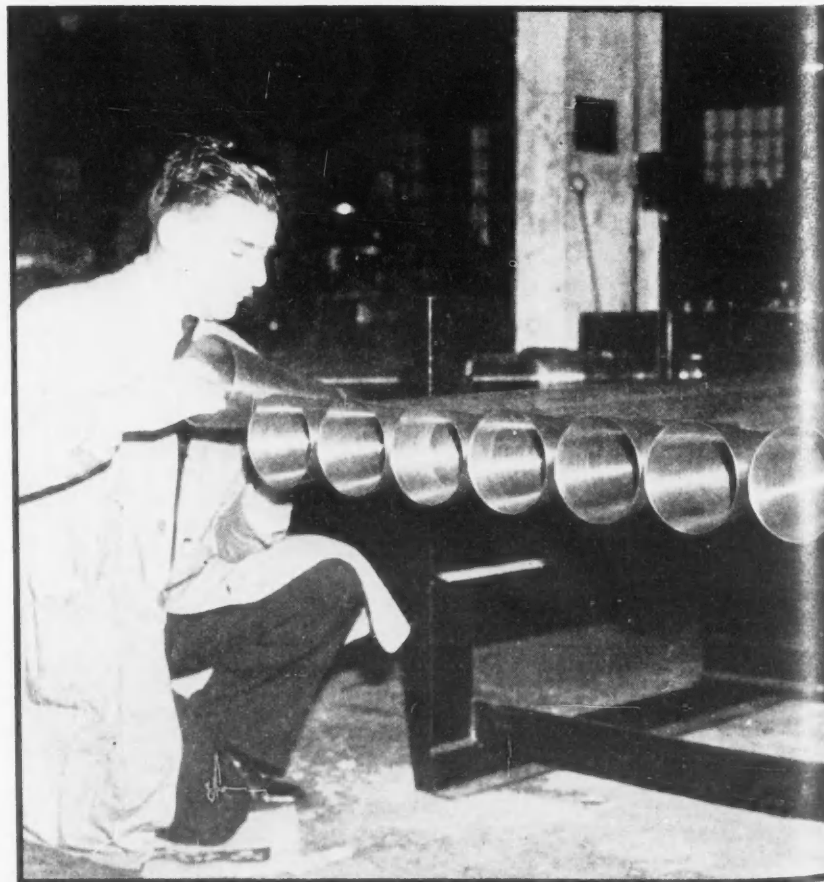


London Life

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A workman in a Canadian munitions factory places muzzles for obscuring the flash of firing on anti-aircraft guns. Last week there was growing press criticism of Federal Aircraft, Limited, which was formed to co-ordinate the production of aircraft in Canada, but which, it was claimed in many quarters had hopelessly bungled the job. Manufacturers of aircraft were reported as saying that Canadian production schedules had been seriously impeded by mismanagement on the part of Federal.

Builders of the Planes the R.A.F. Brings Down

BY DAVID G. JOHNSTON

The Royal Air Force is getting new planes which will fly faster and farther, fight harder and carry more bombs. But so is Germany. Germany will have new types of planes for the spring offensive now close at hand.

Outside that country, little is known about such men as Messerschmidt, Ernst Heinkel, Dr. Dornier and Oscar Henschel and the work they are doing. Here is the story.

NEWS is being given out concerning the newer fighters and bombers that are being built for Britain. It is certain that German designers have been equally busy trying to improve on the planes which R.A.F. pilots have shot down in hundreds. In Britain fighters and bombers are rarely named after their designers. German losses have made the name of the designers of their planes familiar to millions, but few outside Germany know anything of Messerschmidt, Dornier, Heinkel and Junkers the men.

Most publicised of the German designers is Professor Willy Messerschmidt, hailed as a genius who would give Germany fighter supremacy until a morning of November 1939 when nine French fighters knocked seven Messerschmidt 109s from a formation of twenty-seven without loss. This was a foretaste of what Spitfires and Hurricanes were to do later.

Bayerische Flugzeugwerke, a mouthful which the Germans contract to B.F.W. was formed in 1926 with its main factory at Augsburg

in Austria. In a beautiful workshop outside the town, Messerschmidt drew the plans for the Messerschmidt 109 and Messerschmidt 110. The story goes that he was exiled from Krupp's because he had not shown proper respect to important Nazis touring the works. The truth

was that Messerschmidt never had the slightest interest in politics and the be-medalled Nazis were just some more visitors disturbing his work.

Work, indeed, is Messerschmidt's obsession and it was his application more than his genius that first attracted attention when he was working at the Jena Mechanical Institute at a wage of less than a pound a week. Given his chance, Messerschmidt went ahead so fast that within three years he was recognized as the greatest designer of certain classes of aeroplane in Germany. Perspiration rather than inspiration is his secret.

In the early forties, bigly built and with long fair hair, Messerschmidt does not look a typical German. His lack of enthusiasm for all politics since it includes Nazi politics has secured for him more than a fair share of attention from the secret police. This led to a rumor soon after war began that he had been exiled or escaped from Germany. It was only a rumor. Nazis were annoyed when the Messerschmidts proved far from the invincible planes they had boasted, but they could not spare Messerschmidt. They had already blown out too many of their best brains by religious, racial or political persecution.

Heinkel, Dornier

Much more of a professor in appearance is Dr. Ernst Heinkel who gives his name to a number of bombers, the most often seen being the Heinkel 119. Nearly thirty years ago Heinkel had a terrible accident in one of his own aeroplanes. It was obvious that he would never fly again—doctors marvelled that he lived. He became chief designer of the Hansa enterprise, makers of bombers prominent in the German air force during the Great War. Then in 1922 he formed his own company with works at Rostock in Mecklenburg. With German re-armament the company began to flourish. Heinkel designed planes that were frankly bombers and in due course branch factories were established, the first in the suburbs of Berlin.

Dr. Claudius Dornier after whom are named the "Flying Pencil" and other Dorniers is a Bavarian who served in Zeppelins during the Great War. The association remained even when Dornier turned to flying boats for he worked in Friedrichshafen, the famous Zeppelin centre. Neighboring Lake Constance provided a convenient trial water for his flying boats. His biggest failure was the much publicized Dornier X, a monster flying boat with twelve engines and room for sixty passengers. Intended for trans-oceanic services, the Dornier X failed because of its poor range and instability in bad weather. At the outbreak of war it was a museum piece in Berlin.

The failure of his colossus based on the ideas of Count Zeppelin turned Dornier to bombers and he has designed a considerable number, some of them amongst the most successful of the German aircraft. Several of Dornier's civil aircraft won distinction in the years immediately preceding the war.

Henschel, Junkers

In 1933, Oscar R. Henschel, head of one of the largest industrial works in Germany, at Schonfeld on the Rhine, decided to start building aircraft to complete his range of transport vehicles which already included locomotives, motor coaches and lorries. From heavy freight planes to bombers was but a short step when the Nazis took control. Henschel is probably one of the richest men in Germany today and in 1936 he added yet another product to his factories—engines for the planes he was building. The actual designing is not carried out by Henschel who merely gives his approval to the designs of a special staff.

The Junkers, most shot down bombers in the German air force, take their name from Professor Hugo Junkers who died at the age

of seventy-three. Junkers had originally manufactured water heaters. In 1910 Professor Junkers gave up his professorial chair to develop the all metal monoplane he had patented. The plane was ahead of its time and Junkers did not win the recognition he deserved until after the Great War. "Junkers Tin Boxes" as the original metal planes were scoffingly nicknamed have been developed not only as bombers but also as troop carriers and played a prominent part in the Norwegian and

Dutch campaigns of last spring.

Other factories from which new designs may be forthcoming are those of the Focke-Wolfe in Bremen and Berlin and the Gotha, famous in the Great War. The Focke-Wolfe Condor, now being developed into a long-distance bomber was one of Germany's finest civil aircraft. One of these four engined planes made the 3,492 mile flight from New York to Berlin in less than 20 hours in 1938. The firm, founded in 1924, at one time specialized in helicopters.

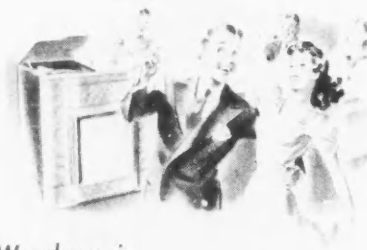
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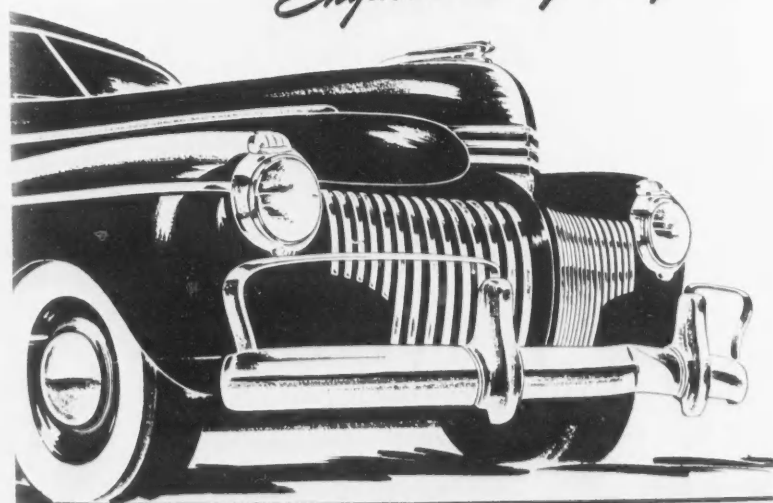
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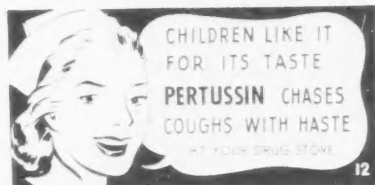
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THE HITLER WAR

Those Six Hundred U-Boats

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE story recently put about by Goebbels (as I presume it was) of Germany's 600 U-boats and what they were going to do to Britain's life-line, combined with repeated admissions by British leaders that this is the worst menace they face, seems to have made a good many people jittery. Now as Hitler knows very well, with his continual insinuations about "secret weapons," it is the unknown terror which makes people shake in their boots. If we only knew how many U-boats Germany had and how serious the menace to Britain really is, would we not feel better—even though the numbers be great and the menace grave?

I don't know, of course, exactly how many U-boats the Germans have in commission today. But I have before me a pretty fair yardstick for estimating how many it might be. In the completeness of their defeat in 1918-19, and not dreaming that we would allow them to try again so soon, the German submarine leaders of the last war set down in appropriate graphs, charts and tables almost every detail of their U-boats and their campaign: the numbers and kinds of submarine turned out month by month; the exact record of those lost, and where, and how; the distribution of their flotillas between the different stations, Baltic, North Sea, Flanders and Mediterranean; the numbers at sea, in dock or at the repair works at any given time; the building programs that were under way or projected when the war ended, and so on.

British writers, from Churchill down, described their efforts and told their half of the submarine war. Then along in 1931, two British naval writers, Gibson and Prendergast, performed the inestimable service of putting all the information supplied by both sides together into

a study, "The German Submarine War of 1914-1918," a copy of which I had the good fortune to pick off the shelves of a second-hand book store during the first week of the war. Neither submarines nor Germans have changed so very much since 1918, so I think that exact information on what the Germans achieved and where they failed in their last great U-boat effort will provide the best available basis for judging what they may achieve in this one.

Never Built 9 a Month

Germany, so a conveniently unnamed "neutral naval source" in London predicted to the Associated Press a fortnight ago, would have no less than 600 U-boats in commission by spring, many of them of small, 250-ton coastal type, and would be able to keep 300 at sea at a time. Well, during the whole four and a quarter years of the last war Germany only managed to commission 343 U-boats. The most they ever had in service at one time was 175 in June 1918, and the most they ever sent to sea at one time was 61, in June 1917. It may be objected that they started from scratch last time; and it is true that up to the outbreak of war in August 1914 they had only built 30 submarines. Yet by 1917 and '18 they had acquired immense experience and after Jutland had diverted — although we didn't know it at the time—almost the whole of the vast dockyard facilities of the German Navy to submarine construction.

In spite of this they only achieved, in 1917, a rate of building of 8½ U-boats a month, and were able to do no more than maintain this during 1918. They were going to turn out 25 and 30 a month in 1919, and had 224 building and ambitious programs drawn up for still another 200 when the war ended. But the fact stands that they never actually got beyond an average building rate of 8½ a month.

Can Hitler do better? Here three main questions present themselves: whether the dockyard facilities at his disposal, or new mass production methods, give him an advantage over Imperial Germany; whether by building smaller submarines he cannot turn out many more; and finally, whether he has been able to accumulate the trained personnel for a great expansion of his flotillas. You hear people speaking loosely of Hitler's "vastly greater resources." But are his ship-building resources really greater than those of Wilhelm's Germany?

Battleships Still Built

The Imperial German naval dockyard organization supported in 1914 a great fleet of 52 battleships and battle-cruisers, some three dozen cruisers, close to 150 destroyers, and 28 submarines, a fleet in full process of expansion. Hitler went to war with the naval dockyard organization backing a fleet of 7 battleships (if one includes the 3 "pocket" battleships and the two then uncompleted 35,000-ton *Bismarcks*), 8 cruisers, 34 large and small destroyers and 50-60 submarines. It has taken him time to expand this organization for a great submarine-building drive—even if we assume that he decided on it promptly—and it will take him more time to adapt the dockyard facilities, in many cases taken over damaged, of conquered countries.

It is besides far from certain that he is rigidly diverting all of his ship-building capacity to submarine construction. Although he has derided battleships as expensive toys which only the plutocracies can afford, and which his bombers will quickly turn into so much scrap iron, he has been irresistibly drawn himself to the possession of a few of these supreme

expressions of power and sovereignty. At the outbreak of war he was working on an ambitious program of no less than four giant battleships (two to be perhaps bigger than the *Bismarcks*), two aircraft-carriers, three Hipper Class 10,000-ton cruisers, four 8,000-ton cruisers, many destroyers and thirty 600-ton torpedo boats (these are not the small motor torpedo boats, which are of only 62 tons displacement). There have been a number of indications that work has proceeded on many of these units, if not all of them.

But that is not all. What of the great invasion armada which Hitler is supposed to be building, the hundreds of motor torpedo boats and the thousands of armored, self-propelling barges? If he really is preparing an invasion attempt, then this means a further large drain on his ship-building resources.

It is said, however, that Hitler will build "baby" submarines, and therefore be able to turn out many more. This "baby" submarine is generally

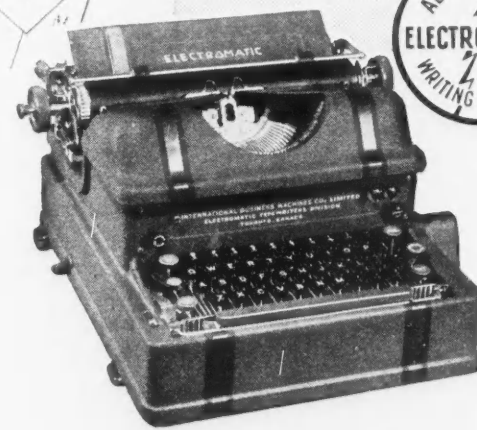


Leighton McCarthy, Toronto lawyer and executive, who last week was appointed Canadian Minister to Washington. He succeeds Loring Christie who resigned through illness.

taken to be the 250-ton coastal type with which Nazi Germany recommenced her submarine-building activities in 1934-35. Thirty-two out of the seventy-one U-boats whose construction was reported to Britain under the Anglo-German naval con-

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Greek women of Epirus repair mountain roads over which their troops will advance. Early this week, Greek defiance of Adolph Hitler's "last chance" offer for an immediate Italo-Greek peace brought an estimated 200,000 German mechanized troops rushing into position along the Greek-Bulgarian border, a scant sixty miles from the strategic port Salonika.

vention—that unfortunate beginning to appeasement: we should instead have sent the Navy to smash the submarine building yards—between 1935 and 1939 were of this type. The British naval writer Lieut. Comdr. Talbot-Booth further says in his handbook "All The World's Fighting Fleets" that these coastal submarines are equipped with an engine capable of serving both on the surface and when submerged, marking a revolution in U-boat design and eliminating all the weight and bother of electric storage batteries.

Not All "Babies"

There can be no question but that Hitler's acquisition of Atlantic bases in Norway and France (if he is not also using bases in Spain and the Canary Islands) gives him a great advantage over the submarine command of the last war, in cutting out the dangerous passage through the Straits of Dover or the long one northabout Scotland. At Brest and Lorient he is at least twice as close to the hunting grounds west of Britain, and can therefore use many smaller submarines to advantage. But he can't use only "baby" submarines, because these will only be able to operate fairly close around Britain where the escort protection and the patrols may be expected to be strongest. He must also have made U-boats for mid-Atlantic operation, and this means 500 to 750-ton boats. The military correspondent of the *New York Times*, Hanson Baldwin, sees, in photographs which have recently reached America of a new type of U-boat, a craft of 1000 tons or more.

Supposing we assume, however, that for every ocean-going 750, Hitler will build three coastal 250's. That would give an average tonnage of 375 for his whole construction program. But this is not sensationally lower than the average U-

boat tonnage of the last war; to be exact it is just one-third less. The average displacement (it is the surface displacement which is considered) of the 344 submarines which Imperial Germany built during 1914-18 was 560 tons. Sixty-two of these boats ran from 125 to 250 tons; they took an average of five months to build. Another 188 boats were of 400-500 tons, and required ten months to finish; it is interesting to note that the Germans called these "coastal" type boats in the last war (and Britain builds none smaller than 500 tons). The 750-ton *Mittel* or ocean-going boats took about 18 months to build, and larger "cruiser" submarines two years and more. Very few of these larger boats were in fact completed. Of twenty-two 1200-ton cruisers ordered in the middle of 1916, eight remained unfinished at the Armistice. Beyond that there were seven of the 1500-ton *Deutschland* Class finished, most of them in 1917, and three 1930-ton boats and one 2160-ton, the U-142, completed in 1918.

But of the total of 344 boats built, no less than 250 were no larger than the size with which Hitler is supposed to be dealing today. And one batch of 85 "improved coastal boats," of standardized pattern, provided a very fair exercise in mass production.

Destruction Is Heavy

Another factor in determining how rapidly Hitler can build up his flotillas is the rate at which he is losing U-boats all the while. During 1916, the year that Imperial Germany greatly expanded her submarine fleet, she lost only 25 boats, or two a month. It was not until May 1917 that our anti-submarine activity really began to bite into the German increase, and it was September 1917 before we checked it. From then on we sank exactly as many U-boats as

the Germans were able to build.

Our anti-submarine technique of today is in no wise inferior to that of 1918; on the contrary it is undoubtedly superior. We are not given any running account of the number of U-boats destroyed, but in dark moments the Admiralty sometimes releases a little information. Early in the war Mr. Churchill intimated that we were killing nearly two a week. After the loss of the *Empress of Britain*, which followed the most disastrous week of merchant sinkings of the war, we were officially told that 7 U-boats had been destroyed "in recent weeks." The editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, Francis McMurtrie, placed the German losses at "over 40" by July of last year. After the story of Hitler's 600 U-boats began to go around, it was unofficially announced in London, apparently by the Admiralty, that "more than 100" U-boats had now been accounted for.

That would be a rate of killing of about six U-boats a month during the eighteen months of war to date. We averaged almost eight a month during the final eighteen months of the last war, when we destroyed 141 out of the 178 U-boats which we got during the whole four years. We had probably many more to work on then, however, for during this period the Germans kept from 165 to 175 U-boats in service. If Hitler started the war with only 60 U-boats and has lost 100, to have a fleet of 175 in service today would mean that he must have been turning out new ones at a rate of 12 a month, or fifty

per cent greater than in 1917-18, since the very first month of the war. To have 600 submarines ready for service by this spring he must have been turning them out since the war began at the rate of 36 a month. If he has even 150 U-boats today one is forced to ask why they have been able to sink only a quarter of the amount of shipping which that number of their forerunners accounted for in the spring of 1917.

Personnel Bottleneck

But that is not the whole story. Besides turning out the U-boats he has also to turn out the officers and crews. Now what can we learn here from the experience of the last war so kindly set out for us by Michelsen and his fellows? This interesting information: that during 1916, when losses were only running two boats a month the Germans were able to train sufficient personnel to commission 108 new craft, or 13 more than they actually built (these latter being apparently finished in 1915, and laid by for lack of personnel). But during 1917, when losses increased to 6 a month, the Germans were only able to commission 87 U-boats, though they completed 103.

Losses have been running at 6 a month throughout this war, and out of a smaller number of U-boats. Here, therefore, is the reason why the British believe that Hitler has been unable to accumulate any great number of trained personnel; that this will, in fact, prove the bottleneck of his expansion project. One misconception in regard to personnel should, however, be corrected. I read a dispatch lately which stated that six "ace" U-boat commanders of the last war accounted for 70 per cent of the sinkings. The truth is that the leading 20 Germans aces accounted for only one quarter of the sinkings.

So there we are, I am not trying at all to argue that, if he diverts his resources to the task, Hitler can't mass-produce submarines, that with Atlantic bases and the guidance of aircraft his U-boat commanders haven't a great advantage over those of the Kaiser, or that there won't be a serious shipping war this year. I merely suggest that, from these exact figures of the last war, current rumors appear to greatly exaggerate the menace. If Hitler puts from 150 to 200 U-boats into commission this year, and brings his sinkings back up to the level of last fall, he will do well.

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VALUABLE SCHOLARSHIPS—Please write to
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1940

ASSETS

U. S. Government Bonds	\$ 5,556,923.91
Corporation Stocks	6,529,600.00
Stock of Subsidiary Fire Insurance Co.	1,507,780.28
Total Investments	\$13,594,304.19
Premiums in Course of Collection (Less than 90 days old) ..	2,309,443.55
Cash in Banks and Offices	9,462,783.33
Accrued Interest	59,375.00
Total Admitted Assets	\$25,425,906.07

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$ 6,463,801.16
Reserve for Liability Claims and Claims Expense	6,375,053.08
Reserve for Other Claims and Claims Expense	620,530.33
Reserve for Commissions (Not Due)	502,913.96
Reserve for Taxes	577,883.32
Reserve for Other Liabilities	14,559.18
Capital Stock	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus	8,871,165.04
Surplus as regards Policyholders	10,871,165.04
Total Liabilities	\$25,425,906.07

On Deposit with the Dominion Government for Protection of Canadian
Policyholders \$710,000.

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Part of the 1st Battalion of Ethiopian troops who recently entered Ethiopia fully armed and trained to fight the Italians. They are led by an Australian officer and four Australian non-coms. Last week Haile Selassie and his forces took Danghila, which is south of Lake Tana and only two hundred miles from Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital city.

Canada's Food Policy Clarified

IN ITS issue of February 8, 1941, on pages 6 and 7, SATURDAY NIGHT carries an article by W. B. Somerset, under the title of "A Dangerous Food Policy," which seems to call for a statement from the Agricultural Supplies Board, the body charged with the direction of Canada's wartime agricultural program.

The article begins by referring to the "revolt of farmers against Ottawa's price control measures." From this and similar statements recently made by others, it might be taken that "pegs" had been established against the upward movement of prices for at least a considerable number of agricultural commodities.

This is not true. In all cases save wool and butter, measures that have been taken respecting prices have

been in the form not of "price pegs" but of "price props" that were considered necessary because there was no possibility of the products concerned finding reasonable price levels on the so-called open market.

Incidentally, these "price props" affect particularly that portion of the products concerned that ordinarily go into export, and there is nothing to prevent Canadian prices for these products from going above the guaranteed or the contract prices respectively if the position of supply and demand on the domestic or any market not covered by contract will support this.

A Statement on "Controlled Prices" and other matters by the Agricultural Supplies Board

Of greatest importance from the standpoint of numbers affected is the "price prop" provided for wheat before war broke out and since continued. Without this, Canadian wheat would have sold at much lower levels at farm than it has done. Apples, too, have enjoyed a "price prop." When the disappearance of export outlets for apples left 50 per cent of Canada's production with no visible market, provision was made for the purchase, for re-sale fresh or for processing, of considerable proportions of those apples ordinarily exported, and at prices calculated to keep orchardists in business during war years.

British-Canadian Accord

Again, outlets for surplus Canadian farm products have continuously been sought in the United Kingdom, the only overseas market at present available. Negotiations have been conducted both by cable and through direct conversations with the British Ministries of Food and Supply carried on in the fall of 1939 and again in the fall of 1940, when delegations which included the Chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board visited Britain to see just what products the above Ministries were willing to take from Canada.

The results of these representations have been certain agreements between the Canadian Government and the British Ministries which, far from depressing prices, have prevented Canadian markets for farm products from being completely demoralized.

A case in point was the bacon contract for the period ended October 31, 1940. Hog production at the beginning of 1939 was about at the level prevailing at the close of the last war, but 1939 saw a great increase in numbers of hogs on Canadian farms as had been brought about during the entire period of the last war. This increase in 1939, it should be remembered, was not the result of war, for none of the record numbers of hogs marketed in the winter of 1939-40 were bred after war broke out. The increase was due rather to a favorable feed-hog ratio that had made hog production profitable. Increased marketings continued throughout 1940, and had there been no contract with the United Kingdom to take our tremendous surplus of hogs, hog prices in Canada would certainly not have been above American hog prices, which at times were as much as four dollars below Canadian levels.

The Bacon Contract

The new bacon contract, covering the year ending October 31, 1941, represents all that the British Ministry of Food was prepared to pay for Canadian bacon at that time, in view of the increased quantities Canada was anxious to supply. During the life of the present contract, by the way, it is estimated that 3.7 million Canadian hogs must go into export to clear out domestic markets or more hogs than were marketed commercially in Canada in any year up to 1936. Under a special clause, which appeared in both the former and the latter agreements, the price scale may this year be adjusted should changed conditions make this necessary.

Incidentally, the British Ministry of Food was quite aware of discrepancies between Canadian and American hog prices last year, but made no attempt to take advantage of the above clause providing for adjustment in prices if circumstances changed. This is mentioned because of Mr. Somerset's charge of "British unwillingness to make less profit to the Exchequer on price spread between what they pay and what they assess the British consumer."

What may be involved in Britain's administrative policy is not for Canadians to determine, but Mr. Somerset might be reminded that Britain takes

this bacon at Canadian seaboard, assuming all extra costs and risks of ocean transportation, so costly in shipping and in conveying, and that in Britain itself there are tremendously increased difficulties in storage and distribution as compared with peace-time deliveries. Nor should it be overlooked that Britain could have obtained bacon from other sources on this continent for less money.

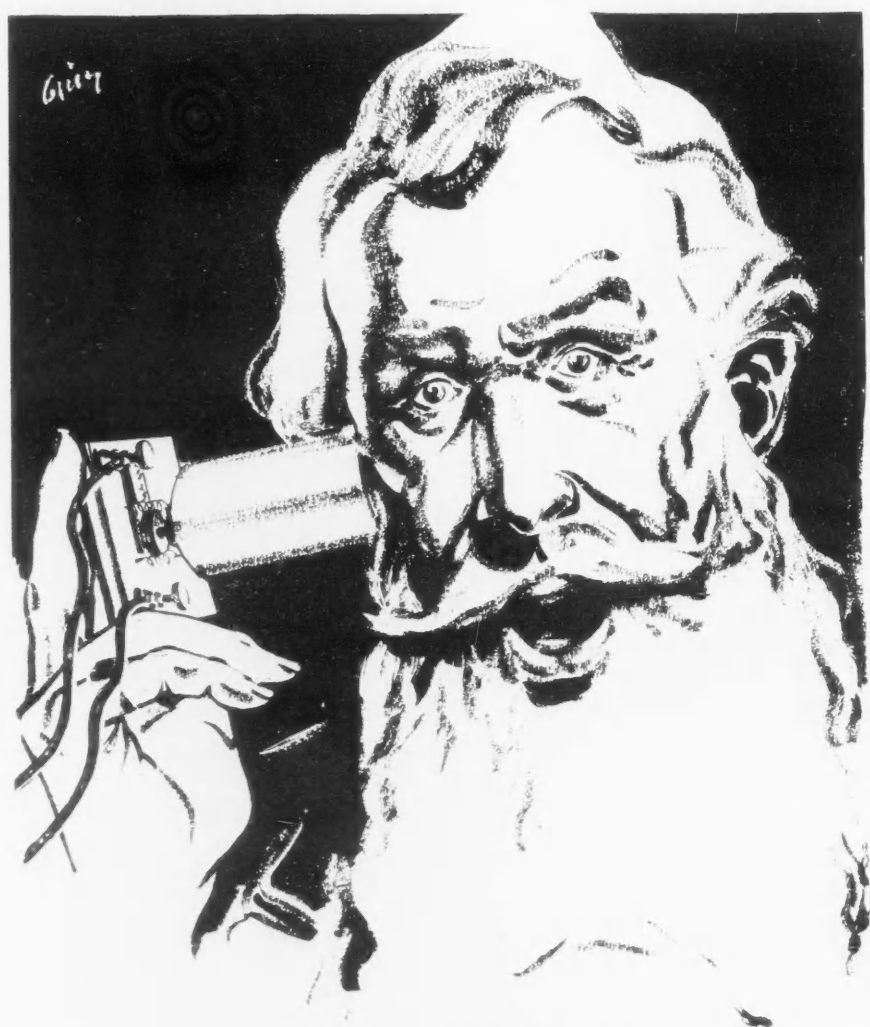
Similarly, the cheese contracts represent not only an outlet for Canadian cheese for which no "open market" exists but also the best prices the British Ministry of Food was prepared to pay. Prices paid by the Ministry for Canadian cheese are higher than those paid for cheese from New Zealand, but Empire policy will not allow of too great a difference.

What is of particular value to the Canadian dairy farmer, however, is the knowledge that, at the prices offered, Britain is prepared to take all Canadian cheese that may become



A Yorkshire elder carries on his farming, pushing production to the limit to forestall any food shortage.

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE



"IT TALKS!"

• The throngs visiting the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, in the summer of 1876, paid scant attention to Bell's exhibit of his "Speaking Telephone". But, on a fateful Sunday when the buildings were closed to the public, the judging committee, hot and uncomfortable in frock coats and silk hats, made its round of the exhibits. The committee was accompanied by a number of distinguished guests, including Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. After explaining how his telephone worked, Bell handed the iron box receiver to the Emperor. Suddenly, there was a crash as the Emperor dropped the receiver. "It Talks!" he cried in amazement. In a short 65 years the telephone has developed from an amusing toy to an instrument of world-wide social and economic importance. The coast-to-coast circuits of the Trans-Canada Telephone System have helped to make this possible.



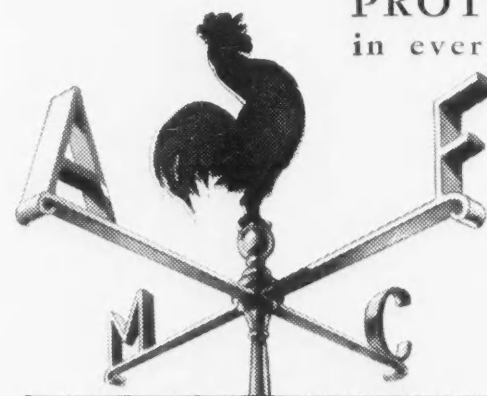
**TRANS-CANADA
TELEPHONE SYSTEM**

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
OF CANADA



Despite the war which is whirling around beleaguered England, her farmers are carrying on. This is a harvesting scene in Yorkshire. Canada is doing much to relieve the wartime food strain in England and various agreements have been reached which have benefited the two countries.

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available. Few farm products on this continent have a similar market outlook, and recent moves both to increase returns for cheese and to make cheaper feeds available to Eastern Canada should place the producer of milk for cheese factories in a favorable position in relation to other farm groups in Canada.

Officials of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have stressed the fact at dairy meetings for many years that Canada should endeavor to get back to a higher level of cheese exports to take advantage of the valuable place that Canadian cheese has long enjoyed on the British market. It was to stimulate cheese production that the Department, even before war became imminent, began paying premiums on high-scoring cheese and offering financial assistance to cheese factory owners willing to improve their curing-room equipment.

Mr. Somerset, however, is mistaken when he states that "only a few years ago Canada exported with ease over 300 million pounds of cheese without disturbing butter or while milk prices." Canada never exported 300 million pounds of cheese. The high point, some 234 million pounds, was touched in 1904, and since 1907 Canadian cheese exports have never reached 200 million pounds. In those early years of this century, it should be added, a much greater proportion of Canada's milk went into cheese than at present, since urban consumption of whole milk, ice cream, and other dairy products was much less than today. Milk production has increased steadily since the days mentioned, even though cheese exports have fallen off. Exports in 1940, however, were the highest in the last decade.

"Controlled" Price for Wool

Wool is one of the two farm products which have been subject to control against undue rise in prices. As is generally known, Canadian wool production falls far short of meeting domestic needs. Large military orders, early in the war, added to the shortage of wools of suitable grades then available in Canada. When, therefore, in November of 1939 expected shipments of wool needed in military orders had not arrived from New Zealand and it became clear that some of the wool available in Canada was being held for a rise in price, with a result that military orders might be seriously delayed, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, by formal order on November 23, 1939, fixed the maximum price for wools of the qualities known commercially as "44's to 50's" at 45 cents per pound clean basis. By the end of the year, however, supplies were arriving in satisfactory volume, and on January 19, 1940, the maximum price order was revoked.

Wool is still subject to export license. The Wool Administrator, however, is freely giving his approval to exports of fine wools, but cross-bred or quarter blood wools, of which there is still something of a world shortage, are not being given export permits. The price of these latter wools in Canada, it may be added, is determined by the landed cost in Canada of New Zealand cross-breds, and New Zealand prices in turn are determined by prices set by the United Kingdom Wool Control. Prices in Canada at present are in the neighborhood of 55 cents per pound clean basis or about 77 per cent above the previous price.

Butter's Special Position

The action of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the body charged with seeing that cost of living does not advance unduly, in establishing a maximum price for butter for the present winter season is the only other example of controlling rise in prices of farm commodities.

The position of butter in Canada is peculiar. Normally, Canadian production and consumption of butter about balance, sufficient supplies being stored during the summer season of high production to carry us through the winter season of low production. Creamery butter production rises steadily, year by year, and consumption rises similarly. In some years, production is slightly

greater than domestic consumption, and unless the surplus is exported the domestic market is poorer than it should be; in other years, the carry-over from summer is not great enough to satisfy winter needs, when butter is usually imported from New Zealand to fill domestic needs.

During the early part of the 1940 season, it seemed as if supplies for winter would be ample. Increased consumption and lower production during the fall months indicated, in November, that storage stocks might be slightly lower than would be needed to see Canada through until the 1941 season of heavy production should get under way; and holders of storage stocks, many of whom bought during the summer of 1940 at 22 cents per pound or less, began

raising prices.

Normally, as already indicated, butter would have been brought in from New Zealand or Australia to complement the stocks, and, in fact, butter was purchased in Australia for that purpose. When it appeared, however, that this butter could only be brought into Canada at the expense of lower supplies to Britain, where per capita consumption is limited to 2 ounces per week as compared with Canada's 10 ounce consumption, the Australian authorities withdrew export licenses to Canada and an alternative means of curbing speculation had to be sought.

Apart from New Zealand and Australia, whose butter can enter Canada with a duty of but 5 cents per pound under a special trade agreement,

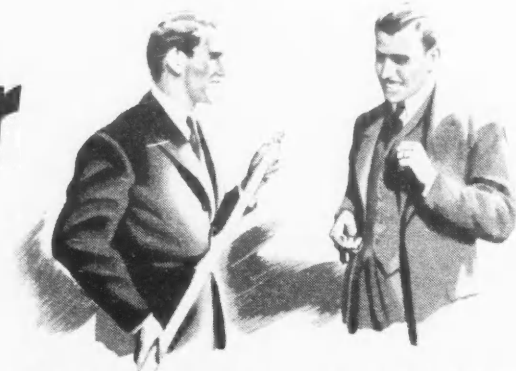
there are not many countries from which butter can enter Canada advantageously because of relatively high tariffs; and Canada is one of the very few countries of the world that protects its dairy farmers by preventing the manufacture or the importation of oleomargarine, a situation in respect of which the Department of Agriculture was firmly opposed to any change. Having regard to all circumstances, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board decided that the best method of curbing speculation in butter was through the setting of a maximum price to cover the period of probable shortage.

This seems the more reasonable in view of the fact that the four winter months affected called for one-third of the year's butter consumption,

whereas these same four months see but one-sixth of Canada's yearly butter supply produced.

Even before any maximum price had been set, however, the Dominion Department of Agriculture had considered the advisability of establishing minimum prices for butter, and within a fortnight of the passing of the control Order by the above Board, authority was given to the Dairy Products Board to establish minimum prices at which butter may be sold. It is believed that the setting of minimum butter prices for the season of heavy production should have an important effect on farmers' returns, since five-sixths of our total butter is produced during the eight months beginning with April and ending with November.

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But not any more — not entirely.

Not since Buick made ready the two new additions to its 1941 SPECIAL series — each with 118-inch wheelbase — that are built for big-car travel tastes — and small-car garages!

They are cars to take the measure of almost anything on the road in the lift and life of their 115-hp. Buick FIREBALL engines.*

They are cars that doff their bonnets to no others for smart appearance, rich, comfortable interiors and thoroughgoing Buick quality.

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*Add Compound Carburetion at slight extra cost and horsepower steps up to 125 while gasoline mileage is increased by 10% to 15%.

But bumper to bumper they are shorter — so they fit your garage — park like a bicycle — and flit through traffic with ridiculous ease. They go farther on every gallon — farther, even, than other Buick models — and they've got a get-up-and-get-away-from-there lift that gets you where you're going pronto!

So you can't take their measure with a yardstick.

You've got to measure them by what they do for you — in the easier handling, the bigger thrill, the extra convenience they add.

And when you hear the prices on them — prices made lower by their new compactness — you'll find they measure up plenty big in the dollar-for-dollar value they put within your reach.

See the two popular models — a 6-passenger, four-door Torpedo Sedan — and a 6-passenger Sport Coupe with full-width rear seat.

Look ahead — buy Buick now.

"Best Buick Yet"

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

ALONG with soap operas, grand operas, symphonies, Jack Benny and the Voice of Experience, news is taking an important place in the skies these days. News sells Sonoco gas, Gillette blades, Jergens lotion and some kind of soap that Raymond Gram Swing endorses. News has turned men like Jim Hunter into national heroes; it has paid for country homes for Lowell Thomas, Hans Kaltenborn and John B. Kennedy.

One of my worst vices is listening to news broadcasts. I not only read the daily papers of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina and New York, and on Sundays the New York Times, Time Magazine, PM Life and SATURDAY NIGHT, but I would rather miss my dinner than Lowell Thomas. I listen to Jim Hunter even though he mispronounces names and doesn't breathe between sentences. After N.B.C.'s nightly round-up of European and Washington news, my radio is tuned for Willson Woodside. I have learned to like Hans Kaltenborn, despite the way he clips words and pronounces Russia like nobody else in the world.

The broadcasting of music is, of course, one of the wonders of this world, but when John W. Vandercook, who is very young and wears a beard, tells N.B.C.'s correspondent in Berlin, Ankara, Rome or London to "Go Ahead," and before you can say John Henry the voice of Fred Bate, Paul Archinard or Max Jordan comes floating through the air and over the seas from the capitals

of Europe... there is the miracle of radio.

Vandercook I once met in a Paris book-shop. Attracted by his whiskers and his slightly Oxford accent I went right up to him and talked to him. We travelled back to New York on the same boat, but the boat was so big (and made the voyage in four and a half days) that I never saw him again. Tragedy came to him some five years ago when his wife died after hopeful treatments for cancer in a Canadian city. When John B. Kennedy left the nightly N.B.C. European round-up and people were sick to death of his regular discourses on Napoleon, Vandercook, who was known for his books on the West Indies, was chosen to take his place. Kennedy found a new spot, with a sponsor.

Casters and Commentators

My favorite news broadcaster is Lowell Thomas, and I say this in the full knowledge that the people of western Canada have ears only for Raymond Gram Swing and H. V.

THE WEEK IN RADIO

News Is Good Advertising

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

Kaltenborn. Mind you, there are two kinds of news broadcasters. Swing and Kaltenborn are both news commentators. Harry Red Foster is a news broadcaster. Woodside is a commentator. Lowell Thomas is, of course, dean of the newscasters. He has been on the radio ever since it was discovered that things other than music could be broadcast. I have met Thomas three times and like him. Once I sat in his studio in New York while he broadcast. But I didn't know until last week that he pays two journalists a lot of money to write his broadcasts for him.

If you want condensed news on the radio, tune in to Elmer Davis, who for C.B.C. nightly at 9.55 p.m. EDT tells you what's happening in the world in five minutes in a rapid-fire monotone of under-statements. For inside stuff on what Adolf Hitler is thinking turn to Wythe Williams, of Mutual, sixty years old, author of "As the Clock Strikes," who also writes a syndicate column of European comment. I'm not at

all surprised that the people of the west like Raymond Gram Swing, because he talks like Alexander Woolcott, and Woolcott, to my mind, understands how to talk over the radio to you, in your front room, as if you were a human being and not a crowd of 5,000 people.

But enough of news and news broadcasters. Just a closing word to report that the C.B.C.'s new set-up of news bureaus across Canada is causing some concern to newspaper publishers who have complained that the opposition of radio news is getting too warm, and couldn't something be done about it? Couldn't the C.B.C. please hold back the news until at least the papers are on the street?

The Music Battle

Along with the Lend-Lease Bill there is progressing in United States a battle of increasing dimensions between Ascap and B.M.I. Now, for the uninitiated, Ascap is an abbreviation for a society known as "The Association of Composers, Authors and Publishers." B.M.I. stands for "Broadcast Music Incorporated," an organization recently created and operated by the United States broadcasting chains and stations.

Ascap in Canada is the Canadian Performing Right Society, whose president is H. T. Jamieson, tall, stately, English. B.M.I. in Canada is known as B.M.I. (Canada) Ltd. whose legal adviser is genial Joe Sedgwick, brother of Harry Sedgwick, of Toronto's CFRB. Right now, there's a merry battle going on in Canada between these two factions, with B.M.I. fighting to reduce the fees payable to the Canadian Performing Right Society. In the United States the fight has different aspects, but generally the situation is the same.

In United States the filing of the consent decree that will close the government's anti-trust suit against Ascap has been delayed. Meanwhile the networks and independent stations that have banned Ascap music are taking their time about opening negotiations with B.M.I. It may be several weeks or months before the argument is finally settled. In Canada the dispute between the Performing Right Society and the Canadian B.M.I. is before the Copyright Appeal Board, and before many weeks pass that Board may decide the fees which the Society may charge for 1941 every time any piece composed by the 52,000 members of Ascap is used on the radio, in a theatre, hotel or dance hall.

Radio in Classrooms

Scarcely anyone in Ontario or Eastern Canada will know a thing about it, but a remarkable adventure in radio education for school children has been going on quietly for some time in British Columbia and is now spreading to the prairie provinces. Hugh Whitney Morrison, supervisor of talks for the C.B.C., just returned to Toronto from a quick visit to the west, reports that five programs a week are going out from Vancouver through a British Columbia network into hundreds of classrooms, with literally thousands of children learning literature and history from the loud-speaker. Three out of five of these programs are available to the western network and four western provinces. Alberta has four programs a week of its own going out to school-rooms, and takes a fifth from British Columbia. Saskatchewan has no school-room programs of its own, but will take all it can get from the other provinces. It's all very amazing. Ira Dilworth, C.B.C. supervisor in B.C., has something to do with British Columbia's progress in the matter, and A. R. Lord, of Vancouver Normal School, is also reported to have contributed a great deal to the experi-

ment. The Maritimes has ventured into this field a little, but Ontario has done practically nothing about it.

Home from a 25,000-mile jaunt by air through the South Americas, Ronald A. McEachern, Canadian journalist, reveals that out of 90 million people in South America, only four million own radio sets. By much enterprise and much money the C.B.C. arranged for McEachern to broadcast from Buenos Aires to the Canadian network. Although B.A. is just about as far away from Ontario as Moscow or Capetown his voice came in so clearly many listeners thought it was a fake broadcast. But it was the real stuff, handled by the radio-telephone people of Buenos Aires. Just to make sure his voice came through properly they put him on two different radio stations. Atmospheric conditions affect different wave lengths in different ways, so just to do a good job, the engineers sent it north on two different stations and two different wave lengths. As atmosphere hit one wave length listening engineers turned more power on the other station and so on back and forth throughout the broadcast.



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SPORT IN CANADA

Laying the Ghost of Joseph Strutt, Esq.

BY KIMBALL McILROY

A SHORT, sad history: 1855 B.C. Football introduced into England by the Romans. The C.R.U. (B.C. branch) protests loudly but vainly against these "imports" and demands that the Romans abide by the local rules or be expelled.

1861. Joseph Strutt says of football, "It was formerly much in vogue among the common people, though of late years it seems to have fallen into disrepute and is little practiced."

1863. At Rugby school one William Webb Ellis, an early Westerner, with a fine disregard for the existing rules picks up a soccer ball and runs with it. The C.R.U. (Rugby, England, branch) protests vigorously. Rugby players running and C.R.U. protesting ever since.

1865. Rugby first played in Canada by officers of regular troops stationed at Montreal.

1876. Football introduced into the United States by Harvard, whose team had come to Canada to play McGill. The C.R.U. (Early Canadian branch) protests that American influences are ruining the game.

1880. The C.R.U. (Eastern branch) formed, and immediately passes a resolution expelling the West.

1905. The Intercollegiate Union adopts the basic principle of ten yards in three downs.

1906. The C.R.U. adopts the new rules, only one year late.

1906. Forward pass introduced in the United States. The C.R.U. attempts to advance legislation compelling all Canadian players and coaches to wear blinkers when visiting the U.S.

1921. The first East-West game. Argonauts 21, Edmonton 0. The C.R.U. attempts to have this score made compulsory.

1929. Forward pass adopted by the

C.R.U. over their own dead bodies, just twenty-three years late.

1935. (Spring) Adoption of more liberal rules by the West.

1935. (Summer) Surprising influx of tourists in the West.

1935. (Fall) Winnipeg defeats Hamilton, 18-12. The result is declared unconstitutional by the C.R.U.

1939. (Fall) Winnipeg regains Grey Cup by defeating Ottawa. The C.R.U. meets to devise some method of permanently separating them from it, Eastern teams not having proven especially reliable for this purpose.

1940. (Spring) West is expelled for not using rules in force in the East, the C.R.U. maintaining that Western fans should learn to like these rules.

1940. (October) Sports Service League proposes East-West final with proceeds to go to the armed forces, as we have a war on. The C.R.U. replies so have they.

1940. (November) The ghost of Joseph Strutt says of football, "It was formerly much in vogue among the common people, though of late years it seems to have fallen into disrepute and is little practiced."

1940. (December) Ottawa and Balmy Beach compete for Championship and Cup which neither of them possesses, setting an unusual precedent which makes sense only to the C.R.U.

1941. (February) C.R.U. meets to draw up uniform rules with a commendable spirit of compromise on both sides, exactly sixty-one years late but better that way than never. The ghost of Joseph Strutt finally laid, though just how securely remains to be seen.

The rules changes decided upon during the recent C.R.U. pat-and-handshake session were arrived at through a process of give and take. At first glance it looks as if the West did the giving and the East the taking, but this opinion would appear to be based more upon an old habit of thought than upon any careful consideration of the facts.

Changes in the Rules

Nobody wins on the local-option rule regarding kicks to the dead-line, except possibly the fans sitting directly behind the goalposts. If, as Bill Foulds of the Rules Committee claims, only three points were scored on dead-line kicks in three years at Varsity Stadium, it would seem wiser either to forget the whole thing or to move the dead-line back to within sight of the playing field, a dangerously radical suggestion.

The pass-anywhere-behind-the-line-of-scrimmage, commonly known as "the Secondary's Seidlitz", is another matter. It is a part of the current widespread and laudable campaign to keep the secondary defence from smearing bucking halves like so many flies just past the line. Under this rule the boys on the secondary are wrong no matter what they do. If they come in to stop bucks, short passes will fly over their heads like barrage balloons. If they stay back for passes, the bucks will filter through the line and cavort into the open with gleeful snouts. This rule will please the Eastern fans, who haven't seen anyone pick up appreciable yardage through the line since Dave Sprague gained seven back in '34.

In the matter of interference, the West gets the old one-two. They give up a total of fourteen yards of blocking, while the East generously adds four. The backs can block one yard beyond the line, which for all practical purposes is no blocking at all. The line can go five, as measured by that yardstick they're presumed to carry in their pockets for just such a reason. As a result, the thoughtful coach will simply put seven or eight men on the line of scrimmage to stop line plays, and move his secondary back five yards to watch for passes, leaving the opposing

interference with nobody much to interfere with and the Rules Committee with a nice new rule to argue about next winter.

Softer and Softer

Observing all this fuss over blocking with the strict impartiality of his kind, the average rugby fan will ask two questions. First, why the argument over a yard more or less for the backfield? The lateral pass is the finest feature of the Canadian game and should be preserved at all costs, leading as it does to such wonderful spectacles as the Argos' training the ball to bounce right back to them after fumbles. Limiting backfield interference to the line of scrimmage will preserve it. Give them a yard, though, and they'll soon be wanting ten.

Second, why not let the linemen block wherever and whenever they please? What besides the face of the C.R.U. is saved by stopping them at the end of five yards? Canadian safety men have been getting softer and softer through the years. Just catching punts is a mighty poor way for a grown man to spend his afternoons. Letting the linemen at him would keep him on his toes, and various other parts of his anatomy.

A combination of these two suggestions with the new pass rule should make for that open game everybody is always talking about. Combine them in turn with the earlier season being advocated in the East, where the sun starts setting around four o'clock on those late Fall afternoons, and perhaps we'll even be able to see who has the ball during the last periods.

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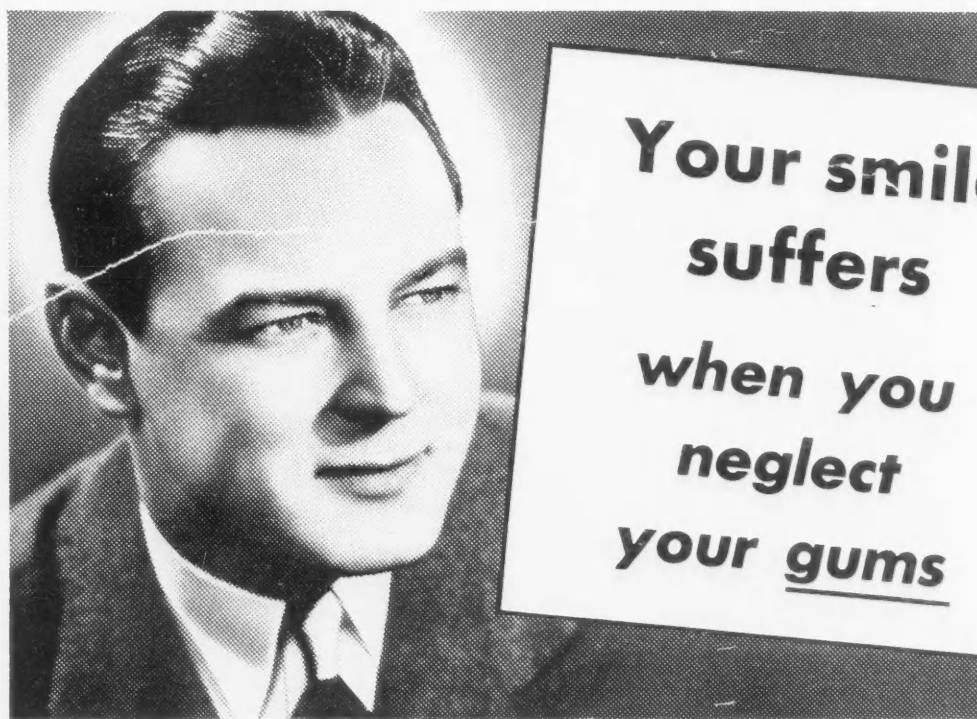
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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

PERSONAL

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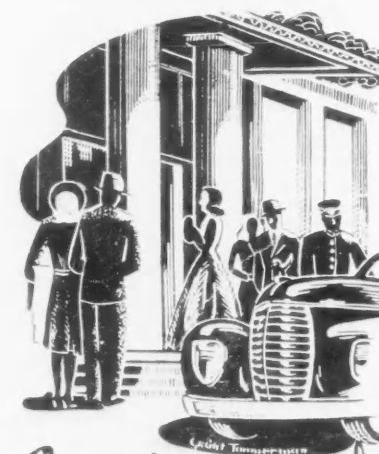


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DIRECTION VERNON G. CARDY

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

Life of A Ninny

H. M. PULHAM, ESQUIRE, by John P. Marquand. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.00.

IT IS possible to be a gentleman without being a ninny as well. The trouble with H. M. Pulham was that he thought he was a gentleman, and in reality he was just a ninny, and a stupid ninny at that. Mind you, Mr. Pulham was gentle and kind, in an Airedale sort of way, and he had courage, the sort of courage which made him endure it like a martyr when stronger people pushed him around. A likeable fellow, Mr. Pulham, but very dull and oh, such a ninny.

A wealthy bourgeois father and an unscrupulous, possessive mother, too great a dose of School Spirit at his prep school and too much College Spirit at Harvard made Mr. Pulham the ninny he was. He was brave at the War, but he was not brave enough to marry the girl he loved for fear that his friends might think her odd. There was nothing really odd about the girl except that she managed to be both very intelligent and in love with H. M. Pul-

ham at once. So Mr. Pulham married wisely, and in due course his wife turned into a nagging shrew; he never gave her the beating she deserved because he thought he was happy; gentlemen are always happy with their wives and if they are not they never show it. Mr. Pulham's best friend was Bill King, an advertising agent, who made love to Mrs. Pulham on the sly. Mr. Pulham is one of those men who is in hell all his life and never knows it.

John P. Marquand makes a brilliant job of anatomizing H. M. Pulham, and he surrounds him with a dozen excellent portraits of college men and business men who live lives of hideous frustration because they are ninnies and think that they are gentlemen. It is only when the Twenty-Fifth Class Reunion comes round that they suspect that all is not right with them. This is a remarkable book and discriminating readers will find it the best fiction they have encountered in a long time. As criticism of the American Scene it is the best thing we have had since the great days of Sinclair Lewis.

Turn Down An Empty Stein

IDA, by Gertrude Stein. Macmillan. \$2.50.

NOT TO conceal anything from you, *Ida* meant very little to me. As I am a reactionary about literature, and rather ignorant as well, this made *Ida* an unsatisfactory experience, as far as I was concerned. I do not think that many of you will like it either. But I must be just, and say that *Ida*, though unsatisfactory, is not unpleasant. Just null. It is usual when reviewing a book by Gertrude Stein to say that it contains several passages of great beauty. I did not notice any.

I read the book through with care, twice. When I finished the first session I was as jumpy as a cat, and after the second I was beside myself. I gleaned from Miss Stein's blank prose that *Ida* was a self-centred woman who made herself into twins because she wanted someone congenial to talk to; she met many men and married a few of them. There was

a rumor abroad some time ago that this novel was to be about the Duchess of Windsor. I could discern no resemblance between *Ida* and that lady.

Miss Stein's publisher confesses on the jacket of the book that he rarely knows what she is talking about, but he "admires her from the bottom of his heart for her courage and her abounding love of humanity and freedom." Miss Stein is also responsible for having encouraged many young writers, notably Ernest Hemingway, to write with a simplicity based on her own. They have done their best, but never in their blindest moments have they achieved anything as simple as *Ida*. Frankly, I hate simplicity.

I fear that *Ida* will not please the million; 'twill be caviare to the general. So if you know a general who likes caviare, you had better send him a copy. (Tee hee; other people can be simple too, Miss Stein.)

A Birching For Teachers

FEAST OF REASON, by Dorothy Walworth. Oxford. \$3.00.

A MUCH smaller portion of the population is capable of being educated than is popularly supposed. But educators have to live, and so they undertake to educate anybody who is not too obviously a mental defective, and this course leads to racketeering in education. Sometimes the racket is confined to instruction by coercion, as in the English Public Schools; sometimes it means the reduction of instruction to the level of the stupidest, as in our systems of General Education; sometimes it is real pedagogic gangsterism, as in the kind of Progressive Education which Miss Walworth flails in this novel.

This is really an excellent book. It tells an interesting story, and it ex-

poses an interesting fraud. The scene is Future, a progressive school for rich girls, and to this thieves' kitchen goes Susan Laird, to take the position of Dean. She watches the girls develop their personalities under the guidance of a group of academic heist-guys and con-men until she can bear it no longer. The conclusion of the book is a little improbable, but most of it is first-rate.

This book is only one of several which have appeared recently which hint at the growing disappointment which many people feel with modern experiments in education. The best point which the book makes is that young people feel too much liberty as a burden; they want to be told what to do by someone whom they can trust. Education is, to a great extent, a matter of imitation.

Domestic Decline

BY TAOS

THE CROWTHERS OF BANKDAM, by Thomas Armstrong. Collins. \$2.75.

THESE long family chronicles are the modern equivalent of the Greek Drama, with the same rigid framework, the same grand sense of impending destiny, the strict progression of morality, the flaw in the character, the pride and conflict and finally the nemesis. Even the forms are the same. There is always the great founder of the clan, the cleav-

age between his sons, the swift progress towards destruction and the final tying of the threads. All these are as old as the written word.

But within these boundaries what immense variations are possible according to the genius of the writer! Some, like Cronin, are interested in events. He gives you a mine, and immediately you know there will be a mine disaster and the killing off of the current protagonist. Phyllis Bentley is interested in ideology and

you know there will be a conflict between two conceptions of social justice. Mr. Armstrong in *The Crowthers of Bankdam* is interested, I think, primarily in character, though he is armed with a magnificent knowledge of his subject, the inside history of the Yorkshire Wool Trade. His book is a remarkable achievement. There must be twenty characters of primary importance and another forty are lightly sketched. I do not think there is a single failure amongst the lot of them, from old Simeon Crowther the founder, who is perhaps the best of them all, down to his youngest grandchildren. All are clearly drawn, sharp and definite, and their lives are perceived brilliantly against the sombre background of Yorkshire industrialism.

But this is not to say that the events and incidents are not well done. The first fire to be put out by steam, the fall of the machines through two floors of the old unsafe

mill structure, the grim grotesquely ironical punishment of the crooked accountant, these are of their kind perfect and could even be longer with advantage.

The first part of the book with its rough bawdy humor and splendid vitality, is perhaps the best. One might complain that the central part, the various marriages and social activities of the rising families, is a trifle over-full. But the story recovers its swing completely with the final efforts of grandson Simeon to regain control of the business of which his uncle had cheated him. The whole is written in a curiously ornate style of an ancient vintage, which seems to suit its subject. Even the occasional sesquipedalian sentences only distract for a moment as one strives to penetrate the meaning, but take little from the excitement. Altogether an astonishing, rich, full-blooded piece of fiction, that should be missed by none.

For The Young

BY AMYAS PILGARLIC

IF YOU are looking for a story for a child between five and eight years old, you might do worse than give it *The Three-Four Kittens* by Stanley Dell (Oxford. \$2.35). This is an entertaining tale about four kittens who had only three tents between them, so that one was always out in the cold at night. They eventually solved their difficulty by writing to the Red Cross, which obligingly sent them another tent. There are pleasant illustrations by Jean Lamont.

Children of about the same age should enjoy *Timothy Taylor, Ambassador of Goodwill*, by Helen Husted. This is the story, in verse, of a small English boy who comes to America to be safe from air-raids and who is instructed by his father, an aviator, that he must create good will in America for England. This he dutifully strives to do and succeeds in enlisting the sympathy of a policeman and his small cousin Sue. The verse is gay and pleasant. Longmans Green publish this at \$1.35.

For children up to twelve there is *Two Lost On Dartmoor* by Elizabeth Sprigge (Macmillan. \$2.50) which tells of how some English children assisted a Canadian boy to escape from an unwelcome guardian. This is a good adventure story and should be as popular here as in England, though the speech of the Canadian boy will cause some surprise on this side of the Atlantic.

For young people up to sixteen I heartily recommend *Aunt Elsa* by E. G. Pinkham (Ryerson. \$1.75). It tells the story of a friendship between a

small boy and his wise great-aunt, who manages to convey much of her wisdom to him. Among other excellent counsel, she warns him against taking too seriously the advice of his parents. This is a handsome little book, beautifully written, and would make a very acceptable gift or prize.

For Soldiers

SOLDIER IN BATTLE, by Capt. G. D. Mitchell, M.C., D.C.M. Macmillan. 50 cents.

THERE are scores of books which are prepared to tell us how to do almost any difficult thing, but this is the first book I have seen which tells us anything about the very difficult business of being a soldier. Commanders have realized that unquestioning obedience of the sort which made possible the Charge of the Light Brigade cannot be exacted from the citizen-soldier and the army now demands that every man use his head. This book is not a treatise on military tactics, nor does it counsel individualism at the expense of discipline; it does counsel the use of such intelligence as the citizen-soldier may have, particularly in the matter of avoiding death, which is the aim, though not always, alas, the achievement, of every good soldier. And it has some good advice on the important matter of becoming a soldier without losing sight of the fact that one was once something else, and may be so again.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS AS RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLISHERS

HISTORY

ENGLISH SAGA (1840-1940), by Arthur Bryant. Collins. 70 Bond St., Toronto. \$3.50.

What's going to happen to England tomorrow? England today faces a struggle of immense magnitude. But England in her greatest century, the past hundred years, has faced enormous odds and conquered. How did she do it? This survey of her history, her character and her policies from the accession of Queen Victoria to the present gives you the answer. Bryant is a scholar—one of the foremost young English historians. But we believe in his book not only because the facts are authentic but because he knows how to present them with raciness and candor and excitement.

FICTION

THE ORDEAL OF THE FALCON, by Gosta Larsson. Copp Clark Co. Limited. \$3.00.

This is a sea story of Conrad-like storms, of heat, of thirst, of hardships, of dangers, of cruelty, and of courage and comradeship.

A story men will appreciate.

POETRY

THE JERVIS BAY GOES DOWN, by Gene Fowler. The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

A lasting monument to one of the most gallant and heroic episodes in all the history of the sea, portrayed in magnificent and deeply moving verse by Gene Fowler.

BRIDGE BOOKS

CULBERTSON'S OWN SUMMARY, New Improved System, 1941, by Ely Culbertson. The John C. Winston Co., Limited. \$1.35.

This is an entirely new edition of the most popular bridge book ever published. Contains all of the basic changes in the Culbertson System underlined in red. A quick and convenient guide to bidding, raising, leading and playing.

CULBERTSON'S OWN NEW CONTRACT BRIDGE SELF-TEACHER, by Ely Culbertson. The John C. Winston Co., Limited. \$1.35.

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Books Are Constant Friends — Buy Them

THE BOOKSHELF

Parish Politician

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WESTERN DEMOCRAT, by Arthur F. Mullen. Longmans Green, \$4.50.

THIS book completed by the late Mr. Mullen shortly before the outbreak of war in 1939 is probably the most candid narrative of American politics as seen from the inside by an active participant, yet published. There have been many savagely critical monographs on the same subject by social critics and historians, who were outsiders looking in, but Mr. Mullen "bore the heat and burden of the day," a phrase with which old politicians delight to describe their services. In later years he actually sat at private conferences in hotel rooms, where Presidents and Governors were made; when less favored individuals were compelled to listen at key-holes or peering through the transom. Unconsciously, Mr. Mullen has painted a more devastating picture of the evils of machine politics than any amateur observer could hope to do.

Mr. Mullen was by birth a native of Laboro Lake in the Rideau Canal region, descendant of Irish settlers who came to Kingston, Ontario early in the 19th century. In 1881 when he was eight years old, his father took up land in the sandhill country of Nebraska, and the boy ultimately became a small town lawyer and politician supporting the Democratic party with unflagging zeal. He rose to a national position in that party, and is credited with having engineered the final deal which gave Franklin D. Roosevelt the Presidential nomination in 1932.

A clear revelation of the political mind is to be found in Mr. Mullen's account of private discussions prior to the Democratic Convention of 1920, when Woodrow Wilson was nearing the end of his life after a desperate battle for the League of Nations:

"I was against any recognition of the League and said when my turn came, 'We can't win on it. There's only one issue on which we can. Wilson has vetoed the Volstead act. We can endorse the Wilson administration generally, soft pedal the League of Nations, make opposition to prohibition our issue, and have a chance to win.'"

For Woodrow Wilson. No wonder he died broken hearted. He had conceived a great idea, to promote world peace; but it meant nothing to leading Democratic henchmen. "We can't win on it" — that was sufficient. On scores of occasions Mr. Mullen reveals the inability of practical politicians to discuss anything, even in private caucus, from any other standpoint than the ballot box.

Many pages are devoted to proving that William Jennings Bryan, a fellow Nebraskan Mullen had idolized in youth, was a congenital double-crosser; and unquestionably he "has the goods" on Bryan. Bryan habitually double-crossed old friends in Nebraska and elsewhere, but the heat and front of his offending in Mullen's eyes was when at the Democratic convention of 1912 he deserted Champ Clark for Wilson. He believed any outstanding democrat would have won and his conception of the blessings that would have ensued from Clark's elevation is curious in the light of present events; Clark would, he says, have resisted alliance with the Allies and refused to enter the last war. "I have since that time, been four times on the continent of Europe. I have seen what Stalin is doing to Russia, what Mussolini is doing to Italy, what Hitler is doing to Germany. And I believe now that, had Germany won the war, as it probably would have done, had we not gone into it, Hitler would never have risen, Stalin could not have gained hold on Russia, and the world would not now be torn between two conflicting systems of government which have nothing in common with the doctrines of our

democracy, and which may yet come to grips with it."

Thus the eminent Mr. Mullen in 1939! Somehow he had persuaded himself that the Kaiser and his Generals once victorious would have

made the world safe for democracy. One gets sorry for Franklin Roosevelt in reading these pages. What a task he has had to face in trying to bring parochial isolationists of the type of Mullen to a sense of world realities!

The author was convinced that Westerners, especially the Nebraska Westerners, were the salt of the earth; stauncher, and more loyal and generous than Easterners. He probably told them so on the stump so often that he came to believe it himself. But his asseverations would be more convincing if he had not revealed so much of betrayal and chicanery.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

IT IS not often we come across a detective story written with such humor, vigor and originality as *The Dagger of the Mind* by Kenneth Fearing (Macmillan, \$2.50). It has one defect in that we are permitted to know what passes in the minds of the various characters, which, of course, is unbelievable and while it might be accepted in a thriller, is a serious flaw in a detective story. But this is mere carping. *The Dagger of the Mind* is so good that one over-

looks what is made to appear an insignificant trifle. Readers may find deeper meanings in the story than are clear to us, and we suspect this was part of the author's intention. We found enough, and not too much, to enjoy ourselves thoroughly. Female sleuths are no pleasanter in stories than would be female wrestlers in real life, but this did not spoil *Profile in Gilt*, by Jeannette Covert Nolan (Longmans Green, \$2.50). The story moves swiftly with plenty of incident and humor, though we were hardly convinced by the final revelation. It is however better than average.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

-- And Sews A Fine Seam

BY BERNICE COFFEY

COURAGE runs high in the woman who takes a length of fabric, plots her strategy of attack with as much skill as General Wavell about to embark on a Libyan campaign, carves the stuff into what appears to be a jigsaw of unrelated pieces and then succeeds in sewing them all together so that the result is A Dress. It's a feat that never fails to impress and awe one who blanches at the sight of a sewing machine.

Nobody seems willing to hazard an estimate of how many women are on friendly enough terms with needle and thread to make their own clothes. They only say vaguely "the number is larger than most people think." In many cases, of course, the reason for much home sewing is an economic one, but often it is because women with excellent clothes taste have a passion for individual handiwork which is sat-

isfied only by clothes that are of their own creation.

Mrs. Caroline Berard, of New York, during a recent visit when she presented a group of such clothes made from fabrics available in one of the stores, told us some things of interest to women who like to sew:

Choice of the fabric for the design one has in mind can make or break the finished result.

The cape is one of the stand-outs among fashions this spring—and luckily they are so simple that even the tyro at the sewing-machine won't find herself beyond her depth in attempting one. They look well in tweed for country, or in more sophisticated fabrics for wear in town. And of course they are wonderful for summer evenings. Be sure the evening cape is knee-length, advises Mrs. Berard, so that it can be useful in the daytime, too.

The pea jacket or boxy reefer is another versatile garment. In classic navy blazer flannel with large buttons it is another all-round garment that is practical when slung nonchalantly over the shoulders for wear with slacks, goes along on your travels, or looks slick with a straight-cut dinner dress.

As for fabrics—attention is drawn to shantung especially in the "ice cream" colors in which it is seen around. It's being used for sports, afternoon or classic shirt waist dinner dresses. . . Corduroy, which up to now has always been regarded as belonging to the fall months, is developing spring and summer possibilities too because of the new shades—spice browns and pastel tones. One New York shop actually showed a bathing suit and beach robe of it. . . And you'll find a lot of crepes with the feel and texture of jersey.

Colors—watch for purple, not the freakish or "old" shades with their dreary associations which bring to mind peppermint candies, moth balls and widows' weeds—but some of the most charming and flattering true violet tones you could wish to see. . . Greens shading from a delicate celadon to deeper billiard and bottle hues were one of the surprises sprung on those attending the big Fashion Futures show held in New York recently. . . Keep a weather eye out for yellow, too, for there will be lots of it—gold yellow, clear yellow and sharp greenish shades. . . If you've fallen in love with dusty beige, stick to the single color stand-

ard and do the thing in the grand manner—dress, coat, hat and shoes—all in beige. A single note of color—perhaps in green gloves and the veil on the hat—will paint you a handsome picture of yourself.

And here's a trick which will give anyone what seems to be a practically unlimited supply of summer evening dresses. Assemble several

edgement that he used to play a little rummy with the boys. Manoeuvre him into a chair at the bridge-table saying in your firmest tones, "I know you are a marvellous player." Then leave him there to take his medicine like a little man. (b) Whisk out a game anyone can play, round up the rest of the untouchables and let them play happily together.

Our old friend Chinese Checkers is a tried and true game which has had a long run—comparatively speaking, for most games lead hectic lives and come to sudden ends. But the more ardent addicts still cling to it. Contact, played with numbered pieces of colored cardboard, still is going

From old Ontario home, in original condition: 4 cane-bottom solid walnut chairs and rocker, about 1865-70; hand-made, white pine 2-piece kitchen cabinet, each 4 x 4 x 2 top with glass doors; also double and single old spool beds. At Cabinet Shop, 25 Severn Street, Toronto, in rear of Studio Building.

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The walls in your home or place of business must receive careful attention to reflect your good taste, but you dread the disorder, perhaps the cost and delay, entailed to redecorate. We have developed processes to clean wall and ceiling decorations leaving them like new and the surface stays fresh and clean as long as when redecorated. The work is done with simplicity and remarkable speed . . . imagine the convenience of having a room renovated in a couple of hours or the entire house in a couple of days.

Note actual photograph above showing results before and after our renovating process. Let us demonstrate the results of this remarkable work on the walls of your home, church, club or place of business and furnish further particulars and estimate.

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Wallpaper of every description	Church and theatre decorations
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Blended or tinted surfaces	Linen and leatherette papers
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Glassed or ivory finished walls	Decorations of every description

IN HOMES - CHURCHES - BUILDINGS

A. TEOLIS, LIMITED

OFFICE & LABORATORIES, 112-114 BOND STREET, TORONTO. ELGIN 2105



The right side of this coiffure is swirled up in a deep wave. At back loose curls are pinned together.

long skirts and blouses—a few printed and plain of each. Mix or match them as the mood moves—and defy anyone to keep score on what will seem to be a wardrobe bulging with clothes.

All in the Game

We suppose there always will be rugged individualists who stand fast in their determination to maintain a passionate uninterest in the ramifications of bridge at any cost.

The role of a non-bridge player is a hazardous one and requires strength of mind approaching the superhuman. Research shows that hostesses use one of two techniques when a non-conformist comes to light with the after-dinner coffee. (a) Pry loose a cautious acknowl-



A bright striped serapi inspires colors used in the ensemble shown. Peruvian Pink, the shade of adobe, is used for herringbone wool suit, gloves and hat. Hatband, shoes are Trinidad Tan, bag Chile Sauce.

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GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
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Wm. Hollins, Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto



The details of this meticulously tailored suit typify Spring, 1941. Note longer jacket with slightly sloping pockets placed low, front pleats in skirt. Hudson's Bay Co.

Everyone has a different theory about what makes nails brittle. Dry climate, diet, practicing a sonata on the piano, dishwashing at the canteen, typing—all have their supporters. And of course the longer we wear our nails, the more trouble we have with breakage. That's one reason we hear more groans of, "Heavens, there goes another nail!" than we used to when nail fashions hadn't gone to the lengths they have today.

Opinions about nail polish vary. Some people let their nails "rest for a few days," on the theory that polish is hard on them. Others believe that polish actually helps to preserve the nails by giving them added support and helping them to resist wear and tear.

Nails that split or break off in layers frequently have been deprived of the moisture they require to keep them flexible. Nails need contact with the air to get this moisture. They must not be smothered by a polish that prevents the exchange of moisture between nails and air.

If the nails are sealed away so that this flow is seriously interfered with, nails tend to get brittle and dry out. And that's the why of a mesh-like polish, one that permits the passage of moisture and does not seal away the nail.

Polish of this type lets moisture through and so allows the nails to adjust to different atmospheres, keeps them more flexible. All this doesn't mean that nails "breathe." To breathe is to take up oxygen, give off carbon dioxide. It's the moisture in the air that the nails require. Mesh-film lacquer does not differ in appearance from ordinary polishes. In lustre, and in color quality and wear it is identical.

strong, too. But several new games are beginning to have as much popularity as a New York glamor debutante in her first season.

One of the best, "Be An Airman," is as Canadian as maple syrup because it gives players the vicarious thrill of going through the many phases of the Empire Training Plan. It was concocted by a flight-lieutenant of the R.C.A.F., whose flights of fancy hold out glittering promises of adventure.

As many as six can play and besides a board on which is pictured all the high spots of an airman's life, the game involves dice and several small metal planes. A turn of the dice determines who is to be pilot, observer and airgunner and among the tribulations and joys are forgetting your birth certificate or trying to swim the Manning Pool—both blunders which send you back to begin all over again. A bad take-off, being smart on parade, good direction finding, being shot down over England, bailing out of a parachute, are some of the things that happen according to the way the dice decide to behave.

Those who succeed in surviving all these misadventures and handicaps will eventually find themselves on the way back to Canada—perhaps being awarded the freedom of the city. The winner is the chap who finds himself back in Canada a na-

tional hero.

This game has the approval of the Air Council, and the entire royalties from it are donated to the R.C.A.F. Benevolent Fund. (Price \$1.00).

Two, three or four players can take part in "Contraband Control," which includes dice, printed cards, colored pieces, little metal battle-ships and a map of the world on a board. If you can get your ship and its cargo home from the ports of the world without becoming involved in mined areas or being captured or sunk by the enemy, you win the big red apple. (\$2.00)

The dart boards to be found in every English pub are becoming enormously popular in Canada. This is a game anyone can play—even Wendell Willkie took a flyer at it, you will remember, while touring the blitz.

We haven't the foggiest idea of what such games as Thumbs Up! (or London Sweep), Kongo, Trocadero, or "20-45" are all about. However we understand that they are more popular with men than women, and that they are played on special card table covers which are priced at \$2.50 each.

Wear and Tear

To break or not to break is the problem with those long tapering nails everybody is wearing.



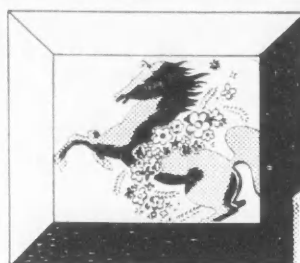
Another version of the tailleur costume—a simple well-cut dress with an Eton jacket. A dull gold felt beret and bag are attractive accents.

GAS-PROOF TEA CADDIES

By NORA EASTWOOD

TEA caddies play such an important part in English family life that they have, in an indirect way, come to reflect the spirit of the times in which they were made. For instance, a hundred years ago, when tea was an expensive luxury, tea caddies were beautifully made of valuable woods like ebony, and polished mahogany, richly carved and inlaid. And they were all fitted with locks, of which the mistress kept the key.

Later, in the Victorian era, they became ornate and highly colored,



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"I'm letting it settle"

Harriet's peeved as anything. Her husband's a good fellow but he doesn't realize how a girl feels about big swooshes of dirty red rust in the bath water.

He'd worry, though, if he thought for a minute. The rust is coming from his hot water tank and that means that the inside of the tank's being rusted away. Soon rust will eat right through and the cellar will be full of water. A "Monel" tank will last him a lifetime, keep his hot water pure and sparkling, and save its cost many times over. "Monel" is a solid alloy that's impervious to rust and corrosion ... it's guaranteed against it for twenty years!



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7- and 12-oz. pack-
ages—also in the
new FILTER-type
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Blended and packed in Canada

Later still, as tea became cheaper, caddies were made of tin instead of wood. They were still gaudily painted—I can remember one that stood on our kitchen mantelpiece in my childhood which had the picture of a horribly angelic little girl playing with a kitten on one side, a hunting scene on another, and a bowl of incredible roses and a view of the river

at Oxford on the other two sides respectively. Now in 1941, tea caddies are being made of glass. And they have specially fitting screw tops to make them gas proof. Severely plain and functional, these tea caddies are very good to look at—and they certainly reflect the spirit of our age. I wonder what sort of tea caddies we shall have in 1961?

WORLD OF WOMEN

Wall Flowers That Flourish

BY LAVINA McLEOD

GROWING flowers on a dry wall is not a new form of gardening, by any means, although it may be unfamiliar to some. It often solves the problem of the gardener who is unable to find a suitable place for growing by providing a place for growing

under ideal conditions, most of the finer alpine, as well as forming a convenient and satisfactory means of overcoming an abrupt change of level in a garden.

A "dry wall" is meant a stone or brick structure supporting or facing

a bank, and built without the use of mortar. In making such a wall it is essential that it be built with good soil packed behind and between the stones, affording ample root-hold for the deeper rooted alpine, eliminating all air spaces and ensuring a generous supply of food for future plant development. It should be built with a slight slope towards the bank to give extra strength to the wall and prevent the soil between the rocks from working forward and falling out.

One may build a wall, not necessarily for soil retention but with the idea of creating a congenial home for fissure plants. If this be the case, a double wall is built allowing space for an interior packing of soil. The dimensions of it will be determined by circumstances, of course, but one three to five feet wide at the base, slanting to an eighteen inch apex with a height of four to five feet would be in fair proportion. A double wall of this sort can make a beautiful garden feature, serving as an ornamental fence and at the same time a place to grow your favorite rock plants in quantity.

Choose most of the blocks of stone of fair size, at least a foot each way. They should have rough, angular edges, and may be of limestone, sandstone, or any local material that will build well without looking too monotonously formal.

The Foundation

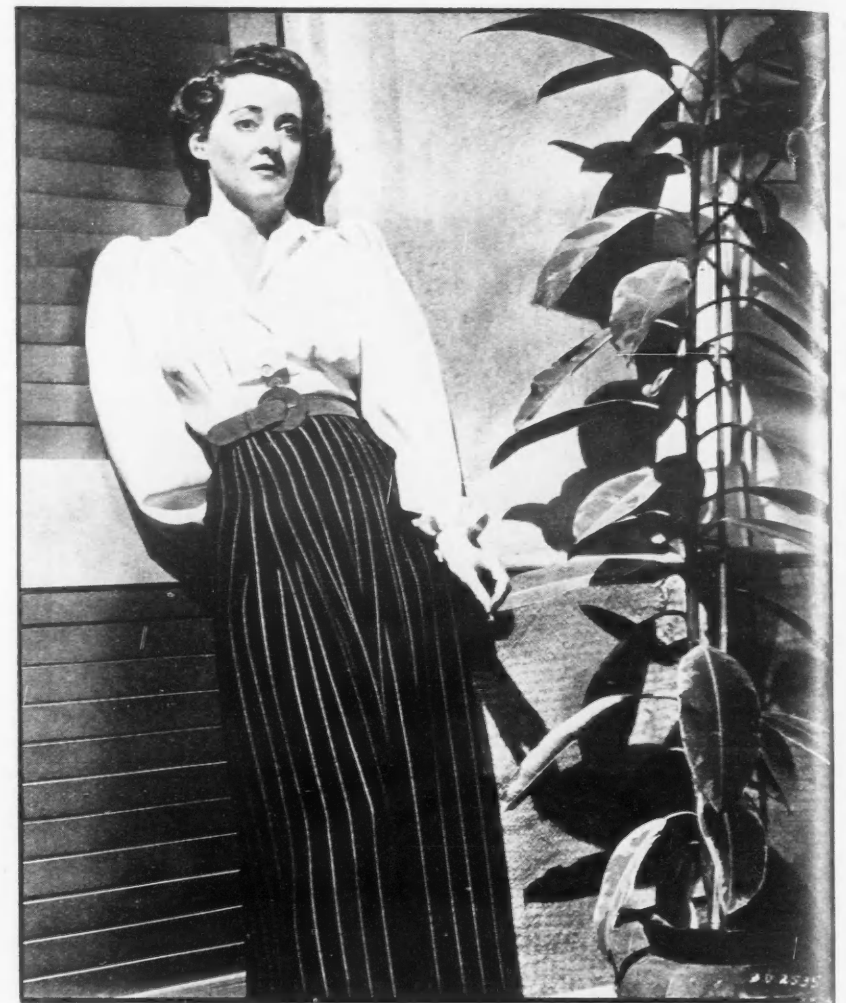
Always build on a sure foundation. Let the blocks of each row bridge the spaces between those of the row below. See that stone rests on stone and not on soil, but a very little of the latter may be sprinkled between each. The vertical spaces between the stones in each row should be packed with rich turfy soil as should the spaces at the back, in the case of the double wall. The addition of peat moss to ordinary garden soil will prove valuable where it is of light nature, giving a greater moisture retentive quality. It may be purchased from any of the advertised seed houses, or your local nurseryman will procure it for you. Where the wall is facing up a bank, this peaty soil should be mixed well with the natural earth of the bank so that the root growth will not be retarded by a different blend to what the plant has been thriving on in the crevices. Good soil, however, is of little use if there is a deficiency of moisture. As in building a rockery, it is advisable here, also, to give each rock a downward inclination at the back so that the rainfall will drain back into the soil and supply the plants with the required moisture.

Floral Drapery

The location or aspect matters little, as the wide choice of plants for a dry wall includes many for all manner of situations. The planting is of utmost importance in every detail, however. One should pause before placing the plants to think which direction they are going to grow. Some are upright in habit, while others love to drape themselves over rocks; many are rampant in growth, and others spread slowly. What a pity it would be to plant aubretias or rock roses at the top of the wall garden, only to discover some months later that the dainty pentstemon *cupola* or erinus, immediately below them had been completely smothered by their luxurious growth.

Such plants as alyssum, phlox, arenaria, aubretia, and hybrid rock pink, will drape beautifully while armeria, verbasum, tradescantia, nepeta and iberis are fairly upright in growth. Variety must be the theme in wall gardening, and while there should be hanging and cushion-like plants there should be, also, some tall, spire-like plants to carry the eye upward. A foxglove or two would look superb in a well-clothed wall. But variety in form should not receive all the consideration. There should be variety in color, not only in bloom, but in foliage as well, and so we find it wise to include some of the grey-green and silver-leaved varieties as well as the darker, richer shades of foliage.

It is well to place all plants as building proceeds, spreading out



Bette Davis, star of "The Letter" wears this simple dinner pajama ensemble. The wide, full trousers are of navy blue chalk striped crepe. A tailored white crepe blouse is belted with watermelon pink suede.



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Modern beauty and convenience is fully realized in this spacious bathroom. The walls, in a combination of jade, green agate and black "VITROLITE", form a rich and brilliantly reflective background for the contrasting ivory of the fixtures, ceiling and floor. An attractive use of British Plate Mirror is illustrated over the convenient powder table complete with a satin finish "VITROLITE" top, which is impervious to stains from perfumes or other liquids.

THE Master Bathroom, pictured above, is one of several "VITROLITE" Bathrooms specified for the residence of R. A. Bryce, Esq., Toronto, by the Architects, Spry and Rolph.



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Use Sani-Flush twice a week. It cannot injure plumbing connected with the bowl. Safe in septic tanks. (Also cleans out automobile radiators.) See directions on the can. Sold by grocery, drug, hardware and syndicate stores. 15c and 30c sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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Two shades come from the Chilean palette for this smart ensemble. Crepe suit, bag and shoes are in Argentine Navy. Doeskin gloves are Golden Chili Red, as is the dashing sombrero. From Color Affiliates.

DRESSING TABLE

Permanent In Reverse English

BY ISABEL MORGAN

For centuries one of the wishes nearest to every woman's heart was that she might have curly hair. At the time Cleopatra was winning herself a place in the history books, Egyptian glamor girls went to no end of trouble to look their best when they went on yachting parties down the Nile. Slaves curled their hair and then plastered it with wet clay, after which the girls sat in the sun

for days while it dried out. How they got the clay out of their tresses is another matter which history does not dwell on. However, the result was a permanent wave of sorts. The rest of the world of women had its choice between sleeping uneasily on bumpy curl papers—or using heated tongs to make a frizz. Then at last someone came along with the permanent wave machine so that all of us

could be transformed into curly headed darlings at the small price of a couple of hours spent at the hairdresser's.

Now cast your eyes over these words announcing "our brand new 'Uncurling Method', which appeared in the New York prints the other day....

"If your hair is naturally too curly you'll cheer our new 'uncurling method'. It removes tight curls... keeps your hair absolutely smooth or in wide, luxurious waves for three months... is, in short, a *permanent in reverse*. It completely removes your old permanent, allowing you to have a new permanent immediately without shearing one precious lock. First step towards the new soft bangs... a lovely thick roll or a smooth, sleek page-boy."

The privilege of uncurling the curl in your hair, if you happen to be within commuting distance of this New York shop, is to be had at a cost of \$10 or \$15... the approximate cost of a good permanent wave.

And don't believe anyone who tries to tell you that life is uncomplicated.

Dual Purpose

Those powder puffs made of sponge rubber are useful for other things besides the application of powder. Ever think of using one of them instead of absorbent cotton to dab on a foundation which has to be applied with a dampened applicator? It works well and gives a smooth, even result which is what you want.

Lip Stamp

Glamour Lips is the name of a new gadget which the combined efforts of two men, the director of a beauty salon and a Spanish portrait painter, have given to the world.

It's on the order of the rubber stamp, only it is made of clear plastic, in the shape of lips. And you have your choice of four shapes inspired by those of famous movie stars. The "stamp" is pressed firmly against one's own lips to apply the color.

Of course, if you are quite satisfied with what nature gave you, we suspect you'll find that life remains as beautiful as ever even though it lacks Glamour Lips.

Your Own Size

Most women are knowing about the colors they can or cannot wear, but how many of them are as sophisticated about scale?

Scale is as important a factor in dressing as it is in architecture or interior decoration. Large prints, checks or other designs, for instance, are things which the little woman will do well to steer away from. She also should keep in mind her vest-pocket size when she chooses a hand-bag or a hat. And the large chunky jewellery that looks magnificent on the woman of Junoesque proportions is not for her. A more delicate type is her dish. If she is tempted by one of those oversize handbags it is the better part of discretion for her to remember that it may assume the proportions of a suitcase when it is carried by her.

In other words, pick something your own size, dears.

Wallflowers

(Continued from Page 22)

grower and an ideal trailer for the wall garden giving an early mass of bright rose-pink flowers. Helianthemums make fine rounded ever-green cushions brightened by myriads of flowers like fairy roses in pink, crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, salmon, and cream or white. The plants soon spread to fill a space of two to three feet but may be cut back after flowering and thus kept in bounds.

Flowery Cascades

Mossy phloxes are indispensable for trailing and cascading over the wall, and supply quantities of lavender, mauve, pink and white, color. Dianthus of all kinds, single and double, in pink, white, and crimson

make striking curtains of blue-grey foliage and give masses of fragrant bloom. The wall garden is the most natural place for these hardy plants to grow, and while, in general, they offer a wide choice, the Painted Lady, in particular,—that pink and white clove-scented garden antique, most certainly should be included.

The upper part of the wall (the top eight to sixteen inches) may be devoted to the smaller alpinas such as the encrusted saxifrages, crinus, small rock pentstemons, achilleas, sedums and sempervivums, where they may bloom in all their glory while supplying the finishing touch to the new garden feature.

Go build a low dry wall within your garden.

With weathered stone that's richly worn by Time,

And in the little loam and sandy pockets

Pack small rock plants to nestle, drip and climb.

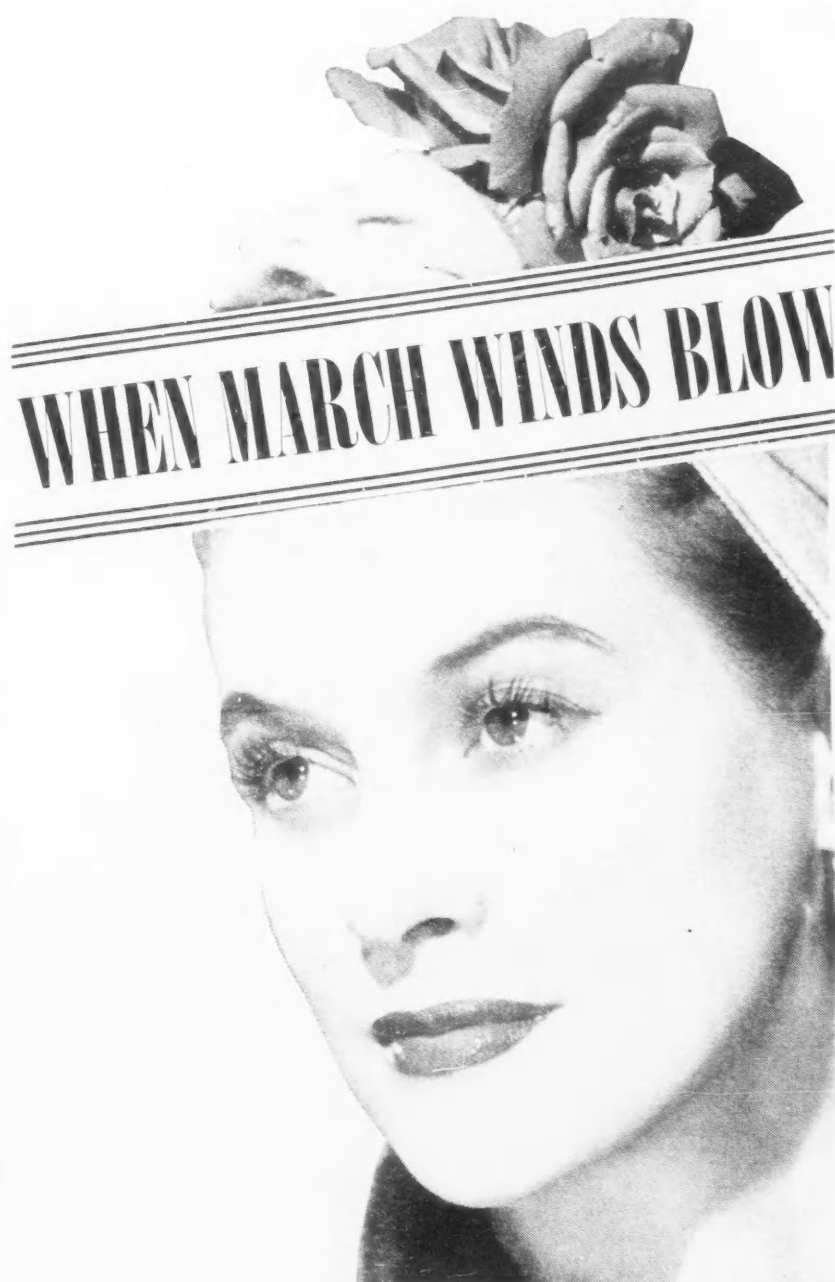
Then, when the sun-filled wind blows softly houseward,

The glory of your painted wall you'll hold

And come to know that stone, age-worn and crumbling,

Holds measureful of gardener's richest gold.

JEAN MORTON.



BEWARE the harsh winds of March. Protect your youthful loveliness against the biting climate outdoors—the overheated, moistureless atmosphere indoors. These are the two primary causes of winter dryness, of premature lines and a dull, uncare-for looking skin.

Let Helena Rubinstein, beauty counsellor to the youth of five continents, keep your skin young, smooth, flowerlike. Her simple home treatment takes only five minutes morning and night. Cleanse with Pasteurized Face Cream, or Pasteurized Face Cream Special if your skin is dry. Tone with the soothing, refreshing Skin Toning Lotion or Skin Toning Lotion Special for dry skin. Nourish with Youthifying Tissue Cream, leaving it on over-night or as long as convenient. It rebuilds beauty while you sleep. (Each preparation, 1.15.)

Three times a week supplement your daily treatment with Youthifying Herbal Masque (2.25). Smart women everywhere depend on this quick, effective Masque Treatment to keep their skin well-nourished, supple; their contour firm, sculptured. Try it before important occasions too. It is an instant beauty cocktail that gives you morning freshness at the end of a long day.

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CACTUS
which has a hard, leathery skin because it grows in barren, windswept soil with little nourishment, where the humidity drops as low as 2% as it does in most heated Canadian homes.

WATER LILY
which has a smooth, delicately soft skin because it grows in a gentle climate, is well nourished and is surrounded by moisture. That is why Mme. Rubinstein uses water lily buds in many of her famous beauty preparations.

Helena Rubinstein

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WHEN the winter air is most biting and the snow is deepest, then there's something more tempting than ever in conjuring up dreams about an island paradise where one can stretch out under a green palm tree and listen to the gentle play of tiny waves on the sandy beach. It has to be a place where you can gaze far out over the blue ocean while soft breezes feel pleasantly warm and the sun after a time will make you fall into slumber.

In days like these, filled with unrest and nervous tension, imaginary visions like these are probably all the more appealing by the contrasts they draw. Such thoughts, however,

PORTS OF CALL

Travel to Nassau Made Easy

BY MARGARET NEWLANDS

might be enough to drive anyone to the point of distraction were they not so easy of fulfilment, and that despite the general restrictions on travel.

The answer to it all is a mid-winter vacation trip to Nassau, Bahamas, which is permitted by the Canadian Exchange Control Board and which may be paid for with Canadian funds.

As a matter of fact, numbers of Canadians have already made the discovery to their own delight. Some have spent vacations in Nassau this winter and returned. Others are now down in that sunny island and still others are looking forward to making the trip before the winter is over. Those who have returned, looking sun-tanned and asserting they feel about ten years younger than when they headed southward, agree that besides bringing back a tan, they have gained a new zest for life and an ambition to tackle the tasks that face them.

Contrary to popular misconceptions which might exist, Canadians find that their entire vacation in Nassau, transportation arrangements included, is carried out with a simplicity and a lack of red tape that practically leaves them open-mouthed from amazement. All arrangements are carried out through their local travel agent, working in cooperation with Thomas Cook and Son and the American Express Company, and presto! within a few days they are in Nassau, balmy breezes, waving palms, blue ocean and all.

The secret of the simplicity which surrounds Canadian travel to Nassau and the lack of exasperating restrictions which might be expected to exist in these days, lies in the extensive arrangements by which all the so-called red tape has been cut in advance.

The plan facilitating mid-winter vacations in Nassau was arranged through the cooperation of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control



A negro boy entertains on the beach at Nassau. Travel to Nassau is now permitted by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board and a vacation spent in the pleasant Bahamas can be paid for in Canadian funds.

Board and the Bahamas Exchange Control Board.

According to this plan, Canadians pay for their vacations with Canadian funds through their local travel agent. The American Express and Thomas Cook and Son act as a clearing house for these funds, covering all necessary expenditures for travel, hotels and the usual expenses connected with such vacations.

The plan permits travel through the United States by direct overland route to New York City from where the remainder of the trip is made.

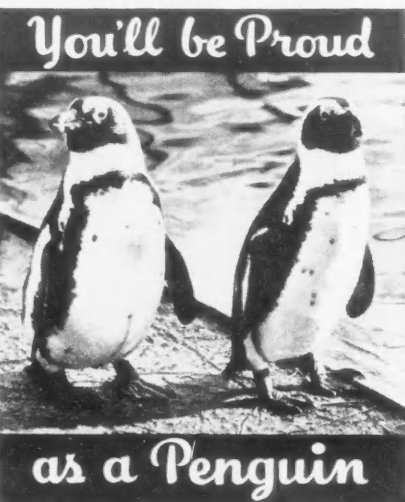
Linking Montreal directly with Nassau by air, Mayfair Sky Cruises began a series of flights in chartered clipper planes of the Canadian Colonial Airways on January 17, providing Canadians with 10-day vacation trips to the Bahama capital. South-bound planes leave Montreal each Friday through Easter, stopping

overnight at Jacksonville, Fla., and landing in Nassau Saturday morning. The northbound flight to Montreal is made in one day.

Thus Canadians with limited vacations have this winter the opportunity of making Nassau vacation trips with a minimum of time lost en route and can make use of the fullest amount of time in Nassau itself. As a matter of fact, these Mayfair Sky Cruises have made it as easy for Canadians to reach Nassau as it is for many persons living in the United States.

Then comes the excitement of landing while happy throngs mill around the new arrivals, old friends renewing acquaintances, natives calling out their wares, even strangers smiling hospitably.

From that time on you feel as though you had always known Nassau. You feel at home.



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AT THE THEATRE

Is There a Rabbit in the House?

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

EITHER you like magicians or you don't; I am one of those perennial gulls who sees every magician within reach and as often as possible; I have seen more conjuring than Biblical Pharaoh. If you too are one of those people who likes to be fooled you must not miss Dante, whose magic show is playing at the Royal Alexandra for two weeks. I think that Dante is probably the best magician now playing anywhere; certainly he is the best that you are likely to see in a very long time.

Dante specializes in what may be called "Classical" magic. Here is none of your elaborately casual modern monkeying with cigarettes or coins, but a full-blooded series of illusions, ranging from a brilliant display of legerdemain with cards to elaborate feats of levitation and the *Cabaret de la Mort*. He does tricks with doves, ducks, geese and even a pig. I sighed for a rabbit, just for the tradition of the thing, but none was forthcoming. He makes several people disappear and once cuts off his own head. He escapes from ropes. He borrows rings from the audience and smashes them with a hammer. He shoots bullets through the luxurious Miss Moi Yo Miller, the Australian beauty, and produces it (quite clean) with the audience's mark still on it. He even shows his audience what goes on backstage, and how he rehearses his tricks, to their great enlightenment. These are the things a magician should do and Dante does them all, incomparably well.

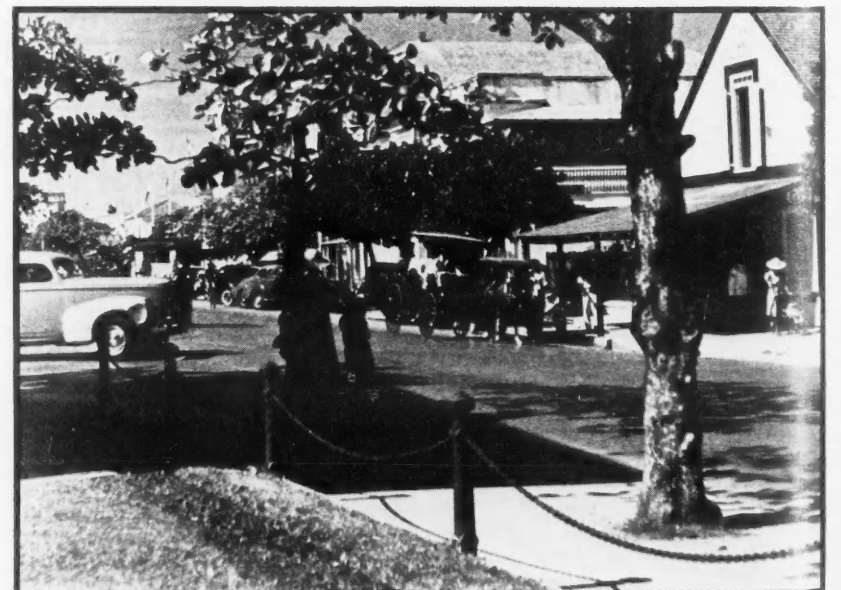
But this is not the whole story. Dante is a great showman, a truly remarkable personality. It used to be popular, a few years ago, for a

magician to look disarmingly like a member of his audience. No nonsense of that kind for Dante. His flashing eyes, his floating hair, mark him as a man of unusual powers; his cloak and the order at his throat show him to be a cosmopolite and a celebrity; his moustachios and imperial are those of a magician used to confusing all the Crowned Heads of Europe, probably simultaneously. He enters magnificently to strains from *Faust*, played with demonic enthusiasm, and stands before us, smiling secretly, surrounded by his Moors, Cataians and lush Antipodeans. He addresses us in Danish, while we poor Torontonians gape at him in bumpkinly amazement. This, we think to ourselves, is the Real McCoy.

Then, having reduced us to a state of intellectual peonage, Dante unbends, jokes with us, winks, nods, leans, backs and smiles in the most engaging manner possible, and we bask delightedly in his presence. He has a charming wit, as complex as one of his own nests of boxes; what he says is funny to the children, more funny to the not too attentive adult, and, to the really intent listener, an uproarious ribbing of himself and his show. It takes a wag of no mean order to make jokes that are funny on three levels at once, and it is easy to see why Dante was a big success on Broadway where no other magician has dared to show his face for years.

Dante boasts that his show is "two hours of fun without a blush." I can vouch that this is so, and it is refreshing to see a magic performance without the horrible dooble ongtongs with which lesser illusionists try to cover their ineptitude.

Personally, I watched Dante with delighted interest, and if you like magic at all I heartily recommend you to go to see him and take any children you can lay hands on. Yet I found the performance an eerie one, for it is merest chance that I was not standing where Dante stood, myself. As a small boy I had a consuming desire to be a magician, and I even bought a book about it. The instructions began "Procure and palm twenty half-crowns..." and there I stopped. Palm them I might, but I could no more procure them than I could procure Captain Kidd's treasure. And so, for lack of a beggarly two pounds ten a great magician was lost to the world. Alas...



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THE FILM PARADE

Miss Hepburn Writes Her Own Ticket

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE PHILADELPHIA STORY," is everyone must know by this time is about a rich, beautiful, high-handed girl and the complications set up by her private life, her temperament and the key-hole press. The story was obviously cut to Katharine Hepburn's measurements with, no doubt, innumerable fittings, reefings and lettings-out, before she appeared in it triumphantly before the public. Certainly it fits her to perfection.

Producers have learned to their cost that it's unwise to let Miss Hepburn play anybody but herself. Playing herself Katharine Hepburn is as lively and exciting as a high-tension wire. It's when they begin to step down the voltage that things go wrong. At various times they have tried revealing her as a nitwit, a Babbit heroine and a sad shirt-waisted feminist, with depressing results all round. Now she's herself again and everybody's happy.

It has always seemed a rather unreasonable criticism of actors and actresses that they "always play themselves"—as though mere versatility were the great quality and the ideal actress the traditional chameleon on a square of tartan. The real trouble with most performers who just perform as themselves is that they aren't in themselves inexhaustibly interesting. Katharine Hepburn is interesting, just as Hepburn, and doesn't need to jump out of her skin though she has obligingly tried to do that too—just to prove it.

Bright and Entertaining

"The Philadelphia Story" is bright and entertaining, with some very mild overtones of social criticism. Playwright Philip Barry, one feels, is a good deal happier as a writer of comedy than as a social commentator. At any rate his dialogue is always gay and persuasive in its light moments and has a tendency to go phoney and sonorous when it touches on the emotional starvations of the upper classes. It is a story that demands the lightest possible handling, since it has a plot that could easily fall to pieces at a touch. That it doesn't go to pieces is a great credit to Katharine Hepburn. Somehow she is able to convince us that a chilly prude who has successfully resisted a fascinating though rather sodden husband can emerge in a nice wholesome carnal state simply after a few drinks and a midnight swim in the nude.

Needless to say the producers have gone all out in their efforts to do right by a girl who has suddenly become immensely important to them again. She gets here not only the best lines and the best clothes but two of the screen's best heroes (Cary Grant and James Stewart.) They've even built up the architectural detail to match the heroine—bath-houses in a classical design, so that when she steps out in a white beach-robe, wonderfully Greek, she looks every beautiful inch the chaste goddess who sets the men to fuming and drinking and pouring out prose-poem speeches. All's for Katharine in this picture and she takes every advantage of it. Whether she is domineering, moralistic, gay, penitent, or

merely gentle and tight, she is always wonderful to watch. I don't know whether she's a remarkable actress or not even yet, but she is undeniably a remarkable person.

THE question of what a given individual would do if faced with certain death in a given period is one that Hollywood likes to ponder in its darker moments. In "Flight

From Destiny" a professor of philosophy (Thomas Mitchell) faces this unpleasant dilemma. He has a heart condition and is given six months to live. So he declares in the spirit of pure benevolence that he will commit a murder.

The perfect murder—that is, the

perfectly moral murder—demands the perfect victim; i.e. the perfectly immoral victim. The professor is lucky. He finds her as easily as you might pick up a hundred dollar bill on the street. The lady (Mona Maris) is crisp and flawless in her lack of all virtue and integrity; so the Professor decides to return her to her Maker.

In a normal society this naturally

sets up a lot of complications. The Professor, a serene old duffer, sails through them equably up till the last moment when he discovers to his mortification that he may have been wrong in his metaphysical reasoning. To a good many people in the audience it must have occurred quite a long way back that the Professor's head wasn't much stronger than his heart.

It is quite possible that "Flight From Destiny" may have a freak success. Certainly it is an unusual picture in its peculiar unreasoning, its solemn air of message and its unexpected comedy, in the very worst of taste. Geraldine Fitzgerald and Jeffrey Lynn are the attractive couple whose domestic life is upset by the bad Miss Maris.

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Simpson's



The Australian beauty, Moi Yo Miller, assists Dante, the magician, in his revue, Sim Sala Bim, playing two weeks at Royal Alexandra, Toronto.

MUSICAL EVENTS

"Rule Britannia" in Unfamiliar Guise

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE enterprising duo-piano combination, Elsie Bennett and Madeleine Bone, at the "Musical Manifesto" concert in Eaton Auditorium last week, resurrected a number which I venture to say, nobody present had ever heard before. This, despite the fact that it goes back to the period of the Napoleonic wars. It was Beethoven's Variations on "Rule Britannia," a work that the great composer's admirers long since decided was best forgotten. Readers may imagine that the "arranger" is a modern institution born of radio; but this is far from true. The practice of taking some established air and developing it by florid devices is a very old one. Beethoven and many

others practised it, and the greatest of all "arrangers" past or present was Liszt, who made scores of decorative transcriptions for the piano.

When Britain was leading the battle against Napoleon's attempt to over-run and dominate Europe, Beethoven became a great admirer of the British; but it cannot be said that his attempts to express his enthusiasm were worthy of his genius. The variations on "Rule Britannia" are poor and meretricious; and it is said that a similar attempt with the air of "God Save the King" was worse. He is immortal as the composer of nine symphonies, but these do not include a work he published in 1813 entitled "Battle" Symphony, which commemorated the victory of Wellington at Vittoria in Spain, and in which he also used "Rule Britannia". Arne's stirring air, now a part of the consciousness of the people of the British Empire, also fascinated Wagner. He is alleged to have said that the first eight notes expressed the whole character of the British people; and in 1837 wrote an overture based on it, a work also forgotten. Someone has said "even Homer nods"; undoubtedly composers of genius are subject to similar lapses.

It could not be charged that Miss Bennett and Miss Bone failed to do Beethoven's escapade justice. Their execution was competent in all respects, but the stuff itself was empty. A finer example of what can be done in this field was Thomas Austen's arrangement of "The Keel Row", the air which Scots use for the sword dance, and cavalry regiments (in pre-mechanized days) for the Musical Ride. Mr. Austen's arrangement is distinguished in fire and rhythmical charm and was brilliantly played.

The third pianist on the program was Jeanne Caille, whose pianism has delicate feeling and pensive charm. Though she is not a powerful executant, her touch is emotional in quality; and in the pastel effects of composers like Debussy and Granados she is always appealing. One brief, but lovely number, quite new to me, was "Jeunes Filles au Jardin" by a Barcelona composer, Frederico Mompou. It alive, he is now in middle age; though a Spaniard, he was influenced by the modern French school. If he composed other music as good as the example played by Jeanne Caille, one would like to hear it.

Lucille Manners

THE popular American soprano, Lucille Manners, is one of those artists who raise a problem for musical commentators. Every one of the twenty-five or more lyrics she sang in Massey Hall last week was admirably rendered. Yet the total effect was as though one had been invited to dinner, and found oneself expected to subsist through the evening on a vegetarian luncheon. Miss Manners has an exquisite, girlish personality that augments the appeal of her vocalism; and last summer, when she sang under Reginald Stewart at a Promenade concert, she delighted countless listeners. But then she had the orchestra to provide the greater part of the program. The truth is that neither in voice, nor in the scope of her art, is she weighty enough to undertake the task of providing singly a full-length concert, even when supported by so fine an accompanist as the Dutch pianist, Betsy Culp. In the first place Miss Manners' voice, though sweet, even and pure, is limited in range and compass; and though her diction and phrasing are admirable there is no depth of emotional appeal, and no vital enthusiasm. Under the inspiration of Madame Culp she sang three examples of the music of Holland delightfully; two of them racy folk songs. She was also well nigh per-

fect in old ariettas by Rameau and Gretry, and in modern French songs by Debussy, Ravel and Pienne. Her lyrics in English were for the most part sentimental and uninteresting. Apparently she is unacquainted with the mine of fine material which exists among the lyrics of modern British composers; and though she should be able to sing many lyrics of Schubert and Schumann well, they were absent from her program. But even with a better musical menu, she would remain the type of salon artist that should be heard in association with somebody else of distinction.

Frank Bridge Dead

Miss Manners concluded her concert with a lyric that is sung almost too frequently, because it gives the vocalist a fine opportunity, and its sweeping measures have sure-fire popular appeal. It was Frank Bridge's "Love Went A-Riding" and few listeners were aware that its composer had recently died. Bridge must have been rather tired of the song himself, though not of the royalties it has earned.

Countless people who knew his name in connection with "Love Went A-Riding" are unaware that he was one of the finest of chamber-music composers. He was not, as was commonly reported, a relative of the famous organist of Westminster Abbey, Sir Frederick Bridge. He was born on February 26, 1879, and was a few months older than Hamilton Harty who also died recently. Like many contemporary British composers, he was a pupil in composition of Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, who despite his Irish nativity was a Brahms idolator. Bridge's promise was revealed at the Royal College of Music, when he won the Arthur Sullivan composition prize which carried with it a Gold Medal donated by the Maharajah of Tagore.

He became an expert viola player, and in 1906 succeeded Wirth with the great Joachim Quartet. In the same year his Quartet in E minor gained honorable mention at a festival in the ancient musical centre, Bologna. Bridge all his life was a prolific composer of chamber music, and some of his happiest compositions were short works based on famous airs. His entrancing "Cherry Ripe" is a widely known example. In earlier years he was also active as an orchestral composer, and a conductor both of opera and symphony. Thirty years ago the great English contralto Marie Brema used to give seasons of grand opera at the Savoy in London and Bridge was her conductor. In 1913 he was one of Sir Thomas Beecham's conductors at Covent Garden. His most important visit to America occurred in 1923 when he appeared as guest conductor with most of the greater United States orchestras and played some of his own works, of which "The Sea" is regarded as the best. During the last war, a "Lament" composed for a child drowned in the sinking of the *Lusitania* attracted widespread attention.

Ettore Mazzoleni

The Conservatory of Music Senior Orchestra conducted by Ettore Mazzoleni gave a distinguished concert at Convocation Hall last week. In tonal quality and expression it was surprisingly excellent. The dilution of professional assistance was very light. A notably good rendering of the César Franck Symphony was given and in it the horn-playing of Mary Robb Barrow, a graduate of the organization was especially beautiful. Another fine work was a transcription by Mr. Mazzoleni of the Bach Chorale "O Man Lament Thy Grievous Sin" . . . The soloist was a young lad, Bobby Graham, who showed amazing proficiency for one of his

years in Paganini's Violin Concerto in D major.

Arthur LeBlanc of Montreal, one of the most brilliant of young Canadian violinists, was guest artist at the February meeting of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto. He proved in an appearance at the Proms some time ago that he has a tone so strong and resonant that it can easily fill a vast auditorium, but he adapted himself to the conditions of Hart House Theatre. His attack is admirable and his bowing notable in authority. His technical resources are remarkably complete and his phrasing suggests both intellectual and emotional distinction. He was accompanied by the always satisfying pianist Gwendolyn Williams and together they gave a beautiful interpretation of Gabriel Faure's Sonata A major; one of the finest works in the modern violin repertoire. The subtlety and refinement which it demands were exemplified and Mr. LeBlanc's tone was wonderfully rich and satisfying. He also gave a rendering of a Vitali Chaconne, arranged by Charlier, marked by superb breadth of style, and eloquence of expression. His rhythmical finesse in a group of short, modern numbers by Debussy, Sadero, Falla and others was captivating.

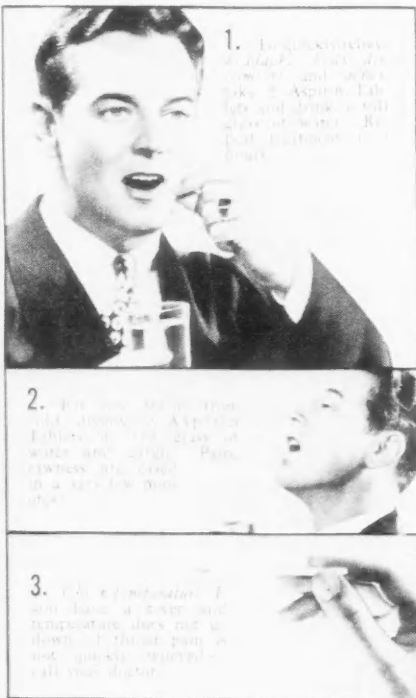


Jean Dansereau, French-Canadian pianist, who was heard with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening this week.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Fasting With Fish

BY JANET MARCH

JUST what Lent means to you personally is not the concern of a food columnist. You may be one of those who rush off to church at every opportunity, and give up your most favorite pleasures, or you may never give it a third thought. I say this because you will really have to give old Lent two non-spiritual thoughts at least—hot cross buns and fish—the baker and the fishmonger will see to that. Whether you are Lent minded or not you'll eat more fish between now and Easter than you do at any other time of the year, and you'll enjoy it too.

Probably one of the reasons why campers, with a minimum of encouragement, will give you a song and dance about the beauties of eating fish almost straight out of the water and into the pan is because cooking outside disposes of most of the smell. Just enough reaches you as you sit on a rock under a pine tree to make you hungry, but Shakespeare's "a very ancient and fish like smell" doesn't smother you as it is likely to in a small house. What these ardent fishermen forget, because most of them travel with guides, is the other miserable necessities of cooking fresh caught fish, the scaling and cleaning, and quite horrible way your fingers smell whenever they pass your nose for a while afterward. And then how do you feel about bones? Most bony fish just aren't worth battling with, and not even a Lenten penance can do this to me. Of course kippers and smelts seem to have to have their bones still with them when they reach the table, but nowadays you can get so much good fish provided for you boneless. Your fishmonger will fillet the creature for you, or you can buy the convenient ready-to-cook quick frozen fish, or the prepared packaged fillets.

That old argument about fish being such a trouble just isn't valid any more so let's move away from the meat counter and head for the fish. Grannie always said it was brain food, looking down the table to where we children sat struggling with boiled cod, boiled potatoes and white sauce with pieces of hard boiled egg in it. This dazzlingly white and discouraging meal may have been the stuff of which genius is made, but I left as much of the material as I could hidden under my knife and fork, and no one will ever persuade me to eat boiled cod with egg sauce even if my I.Q. is way down where respectable I.Q.'s shouldn't be.

Stuffed Haddock

Haddock is said by a lot of people to be a fishy fish, and I've always wondered what they meant by that, for if food doesn't taste of itself where are we? Probably at home eating vitamin pills out of a bottle. Still haddock has more flavor than cod so perhaps that's all they mean.

- 2/3 cup of breadcrumbs
- 1/4 cup of grated cheese
- 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley

- Lemon juice
- Salt, pepper, cayenne
- 1 beaten egg

Split the haddock, put in the stuffing, sew the fish up, coat with beaten egg and breadcrumbs and bake in a hot oven for twenty to thirty minutes, depending on the size of the fish.

Fillet of Flounder

If you don't find good flounder you can make this dish with any filleted fish.

- 2 1/2 pounds of flounder fillets
- 1 1/2 cups of tomato juice
- 1 tablespoon of sugar
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- Powdered cloves
- Worcestershire Sauce
- 3 tablespoons of bacon fat
- 3 small onions
- 2/3 cup of mushrooms
- 3 egg yolks
- 1/4 cup of stale breadcrumbs
- 1/4 cup of chopped salted almonds

Cut the fish up into reasonably sized pieces. Take a saucepan and put in the tomato juice, lemon juice, sugar, salt, cloves and Worcester Sauce, and heat. When hot add the pieces of fish, and let them cook slowly. Sauté the onions in the fat and when they are nearly cooked add the mushrooms and water and cook until tender. When the fish has poached for about five minutes lift out the pieces and put them in either one greased baking dish or in individual ones if you prefer. Strain the broth the fish cooked in and add half to the mushrooms and onions. Beat the egg yolks and add to the mushroom sauce slowly stirring all the time, and when it starts to thicken pour it over the fish in the baking dish. Sprinkle with the crumbs and nuts and bake in a hot oven for ten minutes. Serve with a green salad, or with celery and radishes for luncheon.

Mushrooms and fish are well known to go happily together, and here is another recipe for these two.

Creamed Halibut

- 1 largish quick frozen halibut steak
- 1 cup of rich milk
- 1 1/4 cups of chopped mushrooms
- 5 tablespoonfuls of butter
- 2 tablespoonfuls of flour
- Salt

Poach the halibut lightly and keep half a cup of the water in which the fish cooks. Sauté the mushrooms in 3 tablespoonfuls of the butter, and then add them to the fish. Melt the other two tablespoonfuls of butter and stir in the flour and salt, and then add the half cup of fish liquor and the cup of milk, stirring till the sauce thickens. Pour the sauce over the fish and mushrooms and heat and serve. If you like individual fish dishes, pour into fish shells or small

baking dishes, sprinkle with grated cheese and brown for a few minutes under the broiler.

Codfish Toasts

- 2 tablespoons of butter
- 2 tablespoons of flour
- 1 cup of milk
- 2 hard boiled eggs
- 1 cup of shredded cooked cod fish
- 1 tablespoon of green or red pepper
- Salt, pepper, onion salt and grated cheese

Melt the butter and add the flour, and stir in the milk. Cut the hard boiled eggs up finely and add them with the green pepper and the fish, and seasonings. Toast rounds of

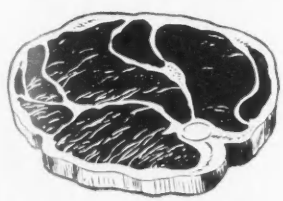
bread on one side only and put a spoonful of the codfish mixture on the untoasted side of the bread, sprinkle with cheese and brown in the oven.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Every week B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, selects an important topic for extended comment in his personal department, "From Week to Week". Sometimes solemn, sometimes humorous, his discussion can be depended upon always to be authoritative and—may we say it—urbane.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Canadian Weekly.

THE LONDON LETTER

A Kind of Mental Kink

BY P. O'D.

NO NEWSPAPERMAN likes to hear of the suppression of a newspaper, no matter how much he may dislike its methods and opinions, no matter how desirable he may consider its disappearance. Die a natural death? By all means, and the sooner the better! But suppression—that is different. There is always a somewhat menacing ring about it, however justified it may be. One has a little the feeling of a schoolboy who sees the police come in and take one of the other fellows off to jail.

But the suppression of *The Daily Worker* and its associated publication, *The Week*, in London the other day has met with nothing but approval on all sides—except, of course, from the tiny minorities of cranks and trouble-makers who produce and read such things. The only criticism of the Government's action has been that it was so long delayed. No sensible person makes any pretence of seeing in this decision the slightest threat to the freedom of the Press.

It isn't because *The Daily Worker* engaged in bitter, even vitriolic, criticism of the Government. Lots of other people and papers do this, and any attempt to punish them would produce a quick and vigorous reaction in public opinion. But *The Daily Worker*, in the words of the official announcement, was guilty of the "systematic publication of matter calculated to foment opposition to the prosecution of the war." And that, at a time like this, is something that could no longer be tolerated.

When I say "they," meaning the publishers and editors, the reader probably has a mental picture of a

little group of crazy "Reds," shabby, embittered people, wreaking on the nation their sense of personal frustration. Actually *The Daily Worker*, which was the official organ of the Communist Party in this country, had as head of its editorial board Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, the eminent scientist, with Sean O'Casey, the Irish playwright, as assistant, and two or three other people prominent in the more Radical end of the Labor Movement. The presence and activity of these latter is understandable enough, but Haldane and O'Casey—what the devil were they doing in that galley? A kind of mental kink, I suppose.

Regimenting the Hen

Now that almost everything is being controlled and rationed, I suppose it was inevitable that the domestic hen should also be brought under the sort of supervision to which all the rest of us have to submit. The only surprising thing about it is the imposing size of the organization which it has been considered advisable to establish—a national council, a central organizer, twelve area organizers, and a whole cohort of assistants! When the hens find out about it, they should certainly feel proud.

It is chiefly the domestic hen that is being thus regimented, the humble but useful backyard chicken. Hens on the big poultry farms are rationed and restricted, too, but on a rather different basis. Perhaps it is felt that the big professional

breeder knows better what he is about, and makes better use of the feeding stuffs he is permitted to buy. For it all comes back to the question of food. There isn't enough to go around, and so the authorities are out to see that it gets to the places where it will do most good.

Since February 1 the hens have had their little ration-books, like the rest of us. People with chickens now have to register at the feed-merchant's, just as they do for themselves at the grocer's and the butcher's. It is all beautifully systematic and complete and logical—and an infernal nuisance.

There are said to be about ten million backyard hens in the country, and the new Poultry Dictator is out to reduce the number—at any rate, to make sure that it doesn't increase. Apparently, there is going to be a lot less crowing and clucking in backyards for some considerable time to come. Even if the chickens are there, they won't have much to crow and cluck about.

The Pied Piper

Perhaps the rat can also qualify as a domestic animal. If he doesn't, it is certainly no fault of his. He drops right in at every chance he gets, makes himself thoroughly at home, and stays on indefinitely.

Whatever the reason, this country is full of rats. It may be due partly to the mildness of the climate, and partly to all those ancient buildings and the splendid opportunities they offer for hiding and burrowing and scuttling about among the rafters. It may also be due to the fact that people here accept rats as a sort of traditional nuisance, and do very little about getting rid of them.

In ordinary times this wouldn't matter so much, but just now the existence of countless hordes of rats in the country is a serious menace to the food supplies. It is estimated that they eat about £3,000,000's worth in the year. The authorities have, therefore, been devoting a considerable amount of thought to the problem.

A few weeks ago an attempt was made to revive the Rats and Mice Order, which is concerned with measures for their destruction, or at least their discouragement. There was even talk of a National Rat Week. It cannot be said that very much has come of it as yet, but it is likely that the professional rat-catchers are doing a roaring trade.

Talking of rat-catchers, a friend of mine had an odd experience once at St. Pancras Station. He had just missed his train for the north, and had an hour to wait. It was very late at night, and the station was almost deserted. Wandering about with nothing to do, he noticed a little old Cockney in a cap and muffler, who seemed very busy with some sacks he had.

To my friend's astonishment—and not a little to his disgust—he discovered that the sacks contained dead rats, hundreds of them. But the Cockney was a cheerful and talk-

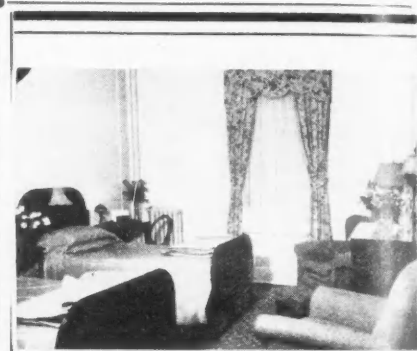
ative person, with a genuine enthusiasm for his queer trade—handed down for generations in his family, he claimed—and they got into conversation.

"Like to see 'ow I do it, guv'nor?" he asked finally.

My friend went along with him, down below the station platform to huge vaulted cellars filled with packages of goods of all sorts. Filled also with rats. When the little Cockney switched on the light, they shot away in all directions, jumping and squeaking and diving out of sight, until there was nothing to be seen but an occasional little sharp head peeping out from behind a packing-case.

Then, while my friend stood well away to one side, the old Cockney began to whistle—a low, clear, pleasant sound, full of peculiar modulations. And the rats came out of hiding, irresistibly drawn to him. With quick, deft movements he picked them up, one after the other, gave their necks a little tweak, and popped them into his bag.

So far as my friend could see, they made no attempt to get away or to bite. They were quite helpless. Perhaps there is rather more in the story of "The Pied Piper" than most of us imagine. It seems to be just a question of playing the right tune.



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THE CAMERA

Selling An Unwanted Camera

BY "JAY"

THERE must be in Canada thousands of cameras which will never again be used by their present owners, why though I do not know, unless it is that some other hobby has taken the place of photography, or perhaps many of these cameras are parts of estates. But the reason for their retirement is of no moment, what is more to the point is the fact that there is a real good market for them at the present time.

There is a very definite shortage of new cameras of the higher grades. The three chief sources of supply used to be first Germany, then the United States, and lastly Great Britain. Obviously Germany was out with the declaration of war, and with this cut off, admit it we must, the really better type of camera and lens ceased to exist. Later our Government at Ottawa placed a ban on the importation of cameras from the United States, and I feel certain this ban will hold so long as the Government needs American exchange. And again Ottawa does not hesitate to impress on all Canadians its desire that we should, for the duration of the war, cease to purchase luxury articles, and high-priced amateur cameras can be truly placed in this class.

The British market is still open, but for many reasons it is an uncertain one. Firms cannot guarantee delivery owing to sea warfare; insurance rates are excessively high, and the boxes of the more popular reflex cameras were manufactured in Germany. The Ensign company of England is maintaining a really surprisingly regular delivery here, and in another article I will list the types of new cameras that are available for purchase, both British and Canadian.

So much for the reason why unwanted cameras are wanted. Deal-

ers are prepared to pay good prices for this merchandise, but I must remind readers that the goods should be modern, of the better class and devoid of too many "local improvements." What do I mean by local improvements? Home-made gadgets which are screwed on, stuck on, tacked on and pushed on the bodies, the lens, the base boards and where will you of some cameras. The addition of any brainchild lessens the resell value of cameras.

NOW here is the question many with unwanted cameras are going to ask. How much should I expect from a dealer if I sell?

Well, first we must consider the dealer and his ability to place a value agreeable to you, and his opportunity to resell it. If his market is an uncertain one, then he cannot afford to pay as much as that dealer whose turnover is a fairly steady one. Then comes the question of checking and repairing and generally overhauling the instrument, so that the new owner can be assured of a perfect working condition. In this respect it is common knowledge that there are few indeed in Canada who have the experience to restore a camera to good working condition, and it is occasionally necessary to send a camera to some large centre to have this work done.

What you can expect for your camera rests with the dealer you go to sell it to, and its condition, age, size, kind and type of lens. I might also say that too much value should not be placed on accessories.

Have you a camera you want to sell? Do you know anyone who has one to sell? If so find a dealer whom you can trust, and leave it to him. Cheerio and good pictures.

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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

"THE BACK PAGE"

More Chronicles of the Cellar Club

BY DOROTHY MURPHY

THE other day, for some reason or other, I had to descend to the cellar and there for some time I remained musing on the mutability of life. The place was deserted, the walls bare, the deck-chairs stacked against the wall, the bunks stripped, the camp beds folded up. Some things remained; there were the bookshelves now denuded, the gramophone with the noisy records, the typewriter—there in the walls the hooks on which used to hang gas-masks and tin hats, and on the floor the neat boxes of First Aid equipment. For these were the premises of the Cellar Club, that noble organization called into being by the Battle of London, and now thanks to the lull as empty as a lodge-room when the brethren have departed.

It is odd to think that for all intents and purposes this for ten weeks was our home. How well I remember the evening rush in crowded buses and tubes to get home before the sirens wailed, and once there the inevitable routine, collecting blankets, books, dishes, food, all ready to be taken below when the guns started their punctual fireworks. Daylight raids became a commonplace to be shrugged away, but the nightly barrage and the nightly bombs were another affair, to be

treated more respectfully because more frightening.

I was never a one for deeds of derring-do, but it has somehow been my lot in life to find myself in situations where I had to pretend to be brave. Even as a child I remember toiling along after far more adventurous companions, through swamps though scared to death of snakes or over rickety bridges terrified of deep water or climbing trees, frightened stiff of falling. So it was only natural to find myself in London in the blitz—I only registered a faint surprise that it wasn't Warsaw or Rotterdam. But I am long past the age when I was afraid to be afraid and now I admit with bravado, take it or leave it, that bombs down the street or in fact anywhere near enough to make the house shake scare me pink. Or in B's classic phrase "I'm so frightened even my tongue's turned white!"

THE Cellar Club, naturally enough, instituted a "Rabbit Cup" to be awarded to its most quaking member. I am a good runner-up for this most distinguished award on the strength of a tale that on a certain occasion when a stick of bombs fell

in the next street, I hurled myself down the cellar stairs, flung myself on the floor and began biting my way through the concrete. This, I need hardly point out, is a libel. My descent, though hurried, was dignified, and if I sat on the floor it was because all the available seats were already occupied by the other members, who, the skunks, had placed themselves in safety before ever the first bomb fell.

I will always contend that P. nearly deserves the prize for an occasion equally poignant when she brushed past me through the sitting room door and beat me down the stairs by a short head. Thus illustrating perfectly the Cellar Club's motto "Celer Quam Celerrime." Even B. has had his moments of distemper, as on the day he was in his bath a 1,000 lb. bomb hit our local department store and he appeared suddenly in our midst wailing like a banshee, as white as the bath-sheet in which he was draped. It is only fair to say, however, that I have watched with admiration my fellow members go on quietly eating their supper while the brick walls of the cellar waved in and out with the vibration of explosions nearby, but whether this was courage or mere hunger I cannot say.



NEVERTHELESS I wish to put on record that I too can be brave...

...in daylight. There was the day when with no warning bombs whistled past my office windows. With that lightning decisiveness that is the hall-mark of great minds I realized instantly that the thing to do was to get into the hall away from breaking glass. So I seized my colleague, a large and solid lady, from behind, and propelled her towards the door. She, poor soul, had only one idea which was to find her tin hat, so that her protests were intense. Unfortunately just as we reached the door, it swung open to admit a messenger carrying thirty pounds of wool. What began as a deed of heroism turned into a glorified football scrimmage in which wool, messenger and two solid females became inextricably mixed. The bombs, meanwhile, had luckily gone on elsewhere.

P. had her own moment of selflessness too. There was a time when she was returning to London by bus after a visit to the country, bringing with her something more precious than rubies—a dozen eggs. A Jerry must have marked her down as she proceeded on this errand of mercy to the old folks at home, for sure enough the bombs began to fall. The bus swayed perilously and equally rapidly every soul on the bus was flat on the floor except P. She descended, with impeccable dignity in a sort of concave position, protecting her eggs to the last, in fact the supreme mother-hen. I am glad to relate that the story has a happy ending, and England, P. and the eggs were saved from catastrophe, that day.

BUT no account of the Cellar Club would be complete without a mention of Otto. Otto is our own personal German spy, and he lives mysteriously, invisibly and annoyingly in our bathroom. The good builders who designed this house, years ago in a peaceful era, were not foresighted enough to install all modern conveniences in the basement. So in these circumstances there were times when we had to pull ourselves together and brave the perils of the upper world. Naturally we preferred to ascend in a lull, but sure-as fate, no sooner did one of us reach the bathroom door than Otto instantly signalled to his comrades, and a bomber arrived at high speed and with it a barrage like thunder. Dear Otto, his accuracy and pertinacity were uncanny. How many times did we have to retreat hastily with a mouthful of tooth-paste or a dripping face while the house shook and swayed about us. Otto became part of our lives and "going up to see Otto" was the euphemism that replaced "washing your hands." It was B. who decided to try courtesy and appeasement on our spy and he used to go about muttering "Field-marshal Count Otto, now be a dear

sweet soul and let me go to the bathroom in peace!" Oddly enough this did seem to have some effect but only temporarily. Of course we started off on too grand a scale and I daresay we'll have to raise him to Archduke another time, and when the effect of that wears off, we'll be sunk.

IN THE early days of the blitz, getting to sleep was difficult because of the noise, but we soon got used to that and snuggling into our blankets slumbered as peacefully as in our beds. There was a routine about settling down for the night. Wallets and handbags under the pillow, a torch and gasmask close at hand, and stout shoes and heavy coats nearby in case we had to vacate the premises hurriedly. P. soon got tired of the refugee aspect of this, and instead of wearing slacks and dosing down in blankets, used to make up her bed with sheets and pillowcases, and undressed properly. The rest of us thought this rather sissy, and the effect of a satin nightie in a coal cellar has to be seen to be believed. But our bunks were fairly comfortable—the Cellar Club standards were high—and it was a very strange feeling to lie curled up in one's blankets, and listen to the drone of German bombers overhead, hours on end, night after night. I slept just beneath the gas-meter and it used to be a matter of interesting discussion among my fellow cellarers as to whether in the event of a very near bomb, I would be whacked on the head or gassed first. They were cheerful and dispassionate about this; they believed in an objective attitude to life, especially somebody else's life.

I HAVE no doubt that some day soon the Cellar Club will come into its own again. Even now the nights are often noisy but just not bad enough to drive us below. Perhaps we are getting so hard-boiled we don't notice any more, having travelled a long way from the days when a siren's wail hit one right in the pit of the stomach. Perhaps, who knows, when the blitz starts again we'll be as tough as American foreign correspondents who bounce bombs off their tin hats and brush shell-splinters off their shoulders, as they lead their intensely dramatic lives. But anyway whatever happens, still and all as the Cockneys say, we'll have to laugh.

THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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Canada Has No Reason To Fear Foreign Capital

BY WILFRID SANDERS



Shortly after the fall of France on June 25, 1940, many of her famous regiments, proud in battle tradition, were disbanded. These are the colors of some of those regiments being carried through the streets of Marseilles to be shipped across the Mediterranean to the French...



... Army in Algeria. To Frenchmen, the sending of the battle flags into North Africa was the final symbol of France's downfall. The emotions of the crowd lining the streets were mixed. Some, like these people, cheered, waved their hats; some clapped; some stood silently; while...



... others wept openly. Hunger cramps were being felt in both Occupied and Unoccupied France last week, with riots common. A Frenchman's ration card entitles him to a half loaf of bread daily, a tiny piece of meat, a few cheese crumbs, a spoonful of sugar, a small pat of butter.

THE chairman of the board was obviously embarrassed.

One of the shareholders at an annual meeting which, up until now had been running smoothly and to the chairman's taste, had asked for figures showing how much of the company's stock was held in Canada and how much was held abroad. The chairman shuffled papers, whispered to the secretary, and then announced he was sorry but he didn't have the figures at his fingertips, but in any event doubted that the information was in the best interests of the company.

Actually he didn't want to admit what most people knew, namely that the majority of the company's securities were held in the United States. He told friends afterwards that he "didn't think it would look good."

This same attitude is reflected in the speeches of many public men who are quick to deplore ownership abroad of many of our natural resources and industries.

Canadians should make up their minds. If what many economists, industrialists and financiers are saying is true, Canada after the war is to become the repository for large blocks of foreign capital. We should decide now what the correct attitude towards these funds should be. Should we welcome them, or should we become embarrassed like the chairman of the meeting?

Canadians should make up their minds about foreign funds invested in this country. For if what many economists, industrialists and financiers are saying is true, Canada, when this War is over, will become the repository for large blocks of foreign capital.

A look backward will show how our years of greatest progress were years of capital importation. British capital built our railways and canals, utilities and chain stores; and American capital opened up mines and established factories. Results: greater wealth for Canada and a higher standard of living for Canadians. Foreign capital, says Mr. Sanders, should be welcomed with open arms.

At this moment this is surely an important question and it can hardly be argued that we have no precedent on which to go. Over different periods in its history Canada has seen great waves of foreign capital poured into the country and has had time to assay the results. In looking back, we can see two major periods in which this has occurred, the decade between 1901 and about 1911 and the era 1920 to 1929.

The First Period

Let's take the first period as an example.

As a matter of fact, from the first Canada has been largely dependent on foreign capital, augmented by our own initiative. It was British

capital which gave Canada its canals, its railways, its early utilities and its retail stores. After the turn of the century American capital started pouring in, opening up mines, factories, expanding our rail facilities, our power plants, our retail store chains.

The accompanying chart indicates the relationship between Canada's business ups and downs and the inflow of capital, and illustrates graphically how years of greatest progress have been years of capital importation.

Note how between 1901 and 1911 industrial activity and foreign investments in Canada followed corresponding paths.

In this period, capital investments from United States increased from

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Business and the "New Order"

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IN THE last war, just as in this, there was talk about making the world a better place for the common man; it was said in England that it must be made "a country fit for heroes to live in," the heroes, of course, being the returned soldiers. In the general scramble to "carry on" in the difficult conditions following the armistice, with industrial activity falling off sharply



with the cessation of war business and with hundreds of thousands of demobilized men looking for jobs, the impelling desire was to obtain the means of subsistence rather than to improve social conditions, although a considerable amount of such improvement was actually effected during the following years.

Now there is again talk, only much more of it, about a coming making-over of the social-economic system. This time there is more emphasis and determination. Belief in the reality of a "New Order" (a democratic, British New Order) after the war strengthens the hearts and arms of British soldiers and civilians fighting the war.

A New Order of the kind outlined in the British Picture Post's "Plan for a New Britain" (S.N., Front Page, February 22) would obviously involve an enormous amount of making-over, including, because of the new government controls and the high cost of social services, a reconstitution of the very basis of industrial activity, trade and employment. An obvious question—though one which seems to have too little attention—is as to how the New Order would be supported financially. The cost of it would clearly be extremely high.

Would private business and the profit motive be expected to provide the wherewithal, in spite of the enormous decline in the profit-making power of business resulting from restraints and taxes? (Incidentally, the old saying that "you can't eat your cake and have it too" seems to apply here.)

Profit and Loss

If this is so—if the profit motive (so heavily assailed in recent years) is still to be depended upon to furnish the means of sustenance for the coming New Order, it is surely up to us to face certain highly relevant facts.

The most vital of them, on which everything else depends, relates to the true nature of the so-called "profit system". This, of course, is a misnomer; it isn't really a profit system but a profit and loss system. The probability that we are about to place many new and heavy burdens on business "profit-

ability" makes the distinction more than ordinarily important.

If anyone doubts that business losses are more than minor, passing, tribulations, let him consider statistics on corporation income tax returns issued by the United States Treasury Department. These show, firstly, that the ability to earn profits has never been as general or consistent among business corporations as is commonly supposed; secondly, that the proportion of corporations able to make profits has very significantly declined in late years, with no apparent likelihood (other than, perhaps, in war years) of a change for the better.

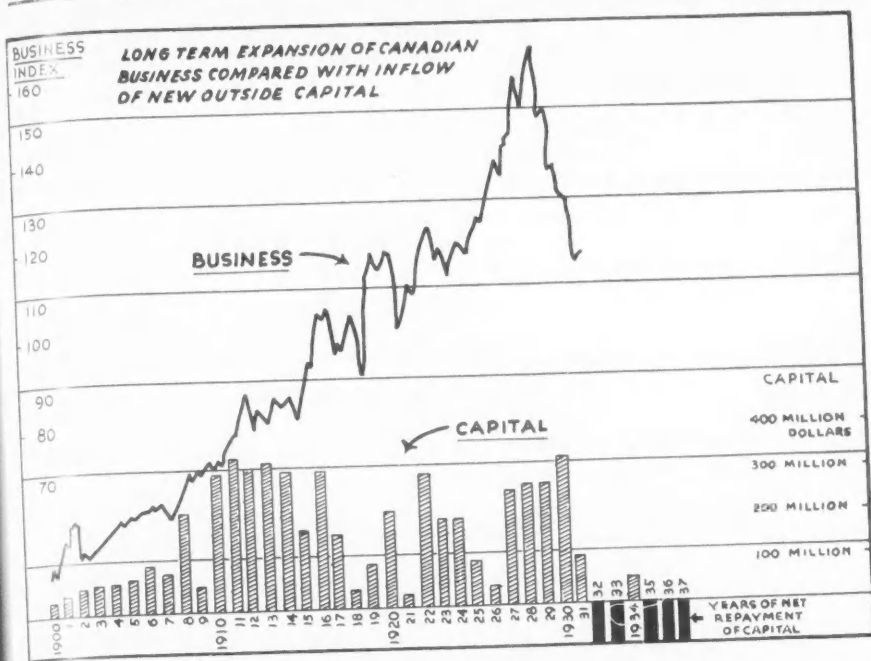
Statistics Show It

The Treasury figures for 1938 (the latest year for which data are available) show that 520,500 corporations filed income tax returns. Of these, 49,469 were inactive. Of the remaining 471,031 active corporations, 301,146 or 64 per cent. reported no net income, against only 169,885 or 36 per cent. reporting net income. Before 1932, the year of deepest business depression, the common experience was that approximately 60 per cent. of the corporations filing returns were operating profitably.

Even in 1937, the year of greatest industrial activity in the period between 1932 and 1940, only slightly more than 40 per cent. of the active corporations filing returns had net incomes, with a fraction less than 60 per cent., conversely, reporting none. From 60 per cent. of corporations making profits in the pre-1932 years, to 40 per cent. in 1937 and 36 per cent. in 1938! What a trend, especially with the prospective new social service burdens on industry!

The moral, or one of the morals, seems to be that if the means of sustenance of the post-war New Order are to come from private enterprise, Democracy must be more considerate of the ability of enterprise to flourish than it has been in late years. Business profits must be advanced, business losses reduced, to the utmost degree possible. The position of business for years before the war was that not only was it increasingly hard to make profits, but that a large and steadily rising share of any profits made went to governments in taxes. Only the losses were the exclusive property of the corporations concerned. Hereafter, in the New Order, the losses are going to be shared—consciously shared—too, for the world of the New Order will quickly be made aware that without adequate support from private enterprise the new system must fall to the ground.





around \$186 millions to \$563 millions. At the same time capital investment from United Kingdom increased from \$1,065 millions to \$2,203 millions. Including capital from other than the above two countries there was, in short, a sum of about \$1,609 millions invested in Canada from other countries in those ten years, or an increase of 127 per cent.

What was the effect on the Canadian economy?

Take first national "wealth", or national assets and here is the story:

Investment in agriculture increased in this period 136.4 per cent. Grain elevator capacity increased no less than 345.3 per cent. Assessed values of real estate in cities and towns grew from \$588 millions in 1901 to \$1,419 millions in 1911. Amount of capital invested in industrial lands, buildings and plants increased 211.7 per cent. Railway mileage was up 40 per cent by the end of the decade.

These figures illustrate how each dollar of outside capital invested in this country multiplies itself by the

application of enterprise and labor many times over. The original increase in foreign investment of \$1,609 millions meant many times that figure in the aggregate increase in national assets.

One does not need any imagination to visualize what this increase in Canadian assets meant in terms of national income, or actual production. The figures are there. Value of industrial output in this ten year period increased 142 per cent. Mining output increased 56.9 per cent. Fisheries production increased 16.7 per cent. Gross earnings of railways jumped from \$72.9 millions in 1901 to \$188.7 millions in 1911, an increase of 158.8 per cent.

Higher Living Standards

Moreover who can say what mining, timber, or agricultural resources were discovered in those years which in later years contributed generously to national income?

Perhaps, however, the real test of the effect of this inflow of capital lies not so much in national wealth or national income but in the actual living standards of Canadians themselves. For one thing they got more jobs, the number of persons employed in all industries increased from 1,799,000 in 1901 to 2,723,777 in 1911, an increase of 51.4 per cent in four years. The Canadian standard of living increased, as could be shown by the per capita consumption of food, clothing, and luxuries, all of which increased. In 1901 the per capita payments for life insurance was \$2.83. In 1911 it was \$4.38. The number of Canadians who could neither read nor write dropped from 14.38 per cent of the population in 1901 to 10.50 per cent in 1911. Wage rates went up, hours of labor decreased.

Here, then, was a typical period of Canada's history when outside capital was flowing into this country. It flowed in again in the period 1920 to 1929, with the same inevitable result.

This periodic inflow has never meant the surrender of political independence. Canada has remained as free and independent as if the Canadian people were 100 per cent the owners of all the assets of the country.

Why was the chairman embarrassed?

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

SHERITT GORDON Mines in Northern Manitoba has one of the longest continuous orebodies ever developed by any mining enterprise in Canada. This one deposit has a length of 7,000 ft. The width of the deposit is approximately 12 ft. These facts were revealed in the annual report for 1940. In addition to the big orebody referred to, Sheritt Gordon has a second deposit also of considerable magnitude, having a continuous length of 4,000 ft. The combined length of more than two miles of ore in the two deposits has fortified the mine behind ore reserves which assure big production over a long life.

Sheritt Gordon had a net production of \$3,602,210 during 1940, thereby setting the highest record in its history. The operating profit for the year was \$927,319, also setting a record. The company closed the year with total current assets of \$2,434,742 and with current liabilities of just \$304,140.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines at Sudbury is again in full production. This has been made possible by speeding up the refining facilities of International Nickel Company of Canada. When Falconbridge lost its refinery in Norway, operations at the mine were greatly reduced. Some months ago, the demand for nickel commenced to rise sharply. As a consequence, Falconbridge commenced to speed up output of nickel matte with the buyer finding his own ways and means of refining. Now, with the advice that International Nickel Company is refining the full output of Falconbridge, the situation for Falconbridge has been vastly improved.

Sudbury Basin Mines is in line to benefit from full scale production again at the Falconbridge Nickel Mine, having in mind that Sudbury Basin owns approximately 1,200,000 shares of the 3,337,000 shares of issued Falconbridge stock.

Macassa Mines maintained earnings in 1940 with a profit of \$1,054,977 compared with \$1,005,676 in the preceding year.

Gold imports into the United States in the first three weeks of February averaged about \$1,000,000 a day. This compares with around \$10,000,000 a day less than a year ago. Imports for the week ended Feb. 22nd were less than \$6,000,000. The situa-

tion is considered to bode well for the more even distribution of the precious metal, indicating as it does a greater flow of gold through the treasuries of countries of the British Commonwealth and also in the South American republics.

Mining companies which spend money on the search for new mines and the development of such properties are being taxed on such expenditures and this is resulting in serious curtailment of such operations. Directors of mining companies have always regarded such exploratory work as natural development expense in an effort to perpetuate profitable activity. With such outlays now classified as taxable income, the makers of new mines are curtailing such work seriously in some instances and have completely suspended all such work in other cases. This can have no other result than to stunt the growth of a great and vital industry.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. will pay a special dividend of one cent per share together with the regular semi-annual dividend of five cents per share payable May 1st.

Jason Mines made a net profit of \$135,474 during the six months in 1940 that the mill was in operation. The ore yielded \$16.58 per ton. Ore reserves were estimated at 73,000 tons containing \$17.66 per ton, with a further important tonnage indicated.

Zinc production in the United States continues to fall below the requirements of national defense. The mountains of metal on hand a few years ago have vanished. Unless the general consumers of zinc take voluntary action to ease the current situation, the Division of Priorities, directed by E. R. Stettinius, may be expected to take an immediate hand.

Mining men in all branches of the Canadian mining industry are displaying increasing displeasure in regard to the manner in which the Ottawa government is dealing with the mines of this country. The maximum output of metal is being restricted because of government policy. Not only this, but exploration and development of new mines is being prevented by a short sighted governmental policy. Add to this the havoc caused by Security Commissions, and the reasons for widespread discouragement and lethargy are made abundantly clear.

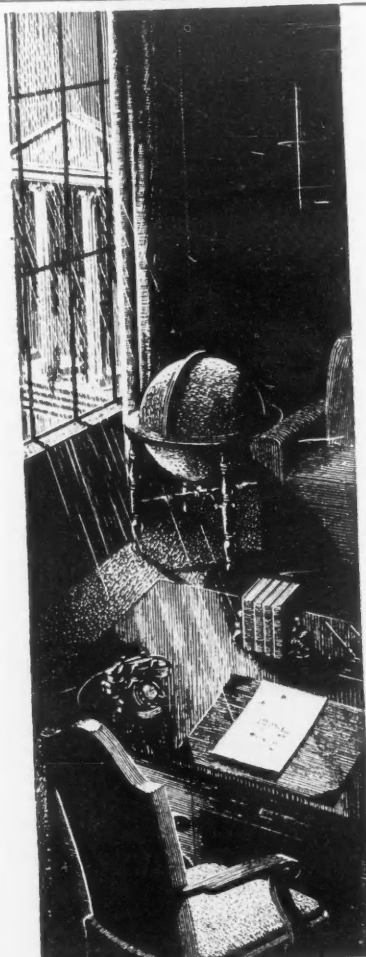
Call in a
G-man*

*"G" stands
for Gestetner
of course.

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Factory Branches in
all Leading Cities



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In all the realm of fine paper there is none more beautiful in texture, more distinguished in character and more crisply impressive than Superfine Linen Record, "Canada's Finest Bond."

It has become the accepted stationery of large corporations...the safeguard of millions that are locked in the careful words of deeds, contracts, conveyances, policies and other legal instruments that will affect the lives and fortunes of unborn generations.



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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"

FIRE (Rural and Urban) — SPRINKLER LEAKAGE — WINDSTORM
AUTOMOBILE — PLATE GLASS, Etc.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1940

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 592,634 87	Provision for Unpaid Claims	\$ 176,632 29
Bonds at Book Value	\$1,567,315 33	Reserve of Unearned Premiums	\$ 315,460 36
Stocks at Book Value	257,264 09	Taxes due and accrued	\$ 6,848 81
Guaranteed Investment Receipts	35,000 00	Re-insurance Premiums	28,703 26
Mortgage Loans	87,572 79	Staff Pension Fund	18,894 84
Agreements for Sale	3,957 27	Expenses due and accrued	18,790 22
Real Estate	1,973,309 48	Reserve and Unpaid Losses under Contractual Insurance	24,880 97
Interest and Dividends due and accrued	106,262 06	Investment Reserve	44,271 70
Agents' Balances	31,172 06		
Premiums due Note Policies (not over sixty days)	151,879 69		
Balance due from Re-insurance Companies	27,043 76		
Accounts Receivable	2,934 42		
	9,200 23		
	\$2,894,436 70		

Unassessed Western Premium Notes \$1,113,219 26
Dominion Government Deposit 1,941,353 86

I certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in accordance with the books and records of the Company as at December 31, 1940, and that I have obtained all the information and explanations required as auditor.

E. S. BIGGS, C.A.

E. B. MacARTHUR, Treasurer

C. M. VANSTONE, Managing Director

Increases in Surplus \$ 183,191 76
Underwriting Gain 151,868 43
Total Admitted Assets 2,894,436 70

2,000 Friendly Agents from Atlantic to Pacific

Head Office: WAWANESA, Manitoba
Eastern Office—TORONTO, Ontario

Branches at: VANCOUVER - EDMONTON - SASKATOON - WINNIPEG - MONTREAL - MONCTON

— OVER 150,000 MEMBERS ACROSS CANADA —

EXPERIENCE • STABILITY

The many years of investment experience and the facilities of an extensive organization are placed at the service of our clients. This service may be secured at any of our branches.

A. E. AMES & CO.

LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

THE TRUSTS and GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED

Summary of
44TH ANNUAL REPORT
31ST DECEMBER, 1940

SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL AND SURPLUS invested in:

Office Premises and Furniture	\$ 86,724.65
Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	401,488.63
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures	300,676.22
Loans on Stocks, Bonds, etc.	93,198.90
Real Estate Held For Sale	357,012.10
Advances to Estates	80,355.29
Other Assets	112,021.89
Cash	168,434.00

SAVINGS AND TERM DEPOSITS invested in the following earmarked securities:

Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	\$ 6,517,529.39
Bonds and Debentures	2,306,223.41
Loans on Bonds	60,198.56
Cash	517,083.46

ASSETS OF ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES under administration by the Company

TOTAL ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION - \$52,944,091.06

OFFICES
CALGARY WINNIPEG TORONTO WINDSOR BRANTFORD

Copy of Annual Report Supplied on Request



THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1833

FIRE
CASUALTY
AUTOMOBILE
MARINE
AVIATION

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your supplying me with a report of the present position and prospects of Northwestern Utilities 4½ per cent bonds due 1959. Also your opinion of the bonds.

K. J. H., Toronto, Ont.

The 4½ per cent bonds of Northwestern Utilities, Limited, due 1959, are speculative but I do not think they are an unattractive hold. They have appeal for the individual investor who is more interested in speculative profit than in income.

Northwestern Utilities is engaged in the production, transportation and distribution of natural gas in northern Alberta. The principal market for the sale of its natural gas is the City of Edmonton, which is the centre of a prosperous, mixed mining district. The company has exclusive rights to distribute natural gas in Edmonton.

Fixed charges were earned 2.79

times in the year ended December 31st, 1939, as against 2.14 times in the previous year and 1.96, 1.71 and 1.38 times in 1937, 1936 and 1935, respectively. The financial position is satisfactory.

Latest report on the company is that it is planning to complete duplication of the transmission line from the Kinsella-Viking field to Edmonton. Part of this line has already been duplicated and has been extended from the Viking field to Kinsella. I understand that financing the project involves the sale of \$500,000 of Northwestern Utilities preferred to International Utilities and of \$1,500,000 of Northwestern Utilities bonds in Canada. Before this can be completed, permission of the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington will have to be obtained for International Utilities to make the additional investment. A Foreign Exchange Control Board permit will also have to be obtained before the necessary pipe will be allowed into Canada.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of stock prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

THE ADVERSE POSSIBILITIES

Our last Forecast pointed out that the stock market was being given an opportunity to discount, because of existing newspaper and radio discussion to such effect, a spate of adverse developments. These included forthcoming simultaneous military attacks by Hitler on Gibraltar, the Near East, and Great Britain as he encircled the Islands with a submarine blockade; a Japanese assault on Singapore and the entrance of the United States into the war to protect this strategic base; increased 1941 taxes on American corporate earnings. We added that, under the circumstances, it was interesting, not that the market was registering weakness, but that it had held so well.

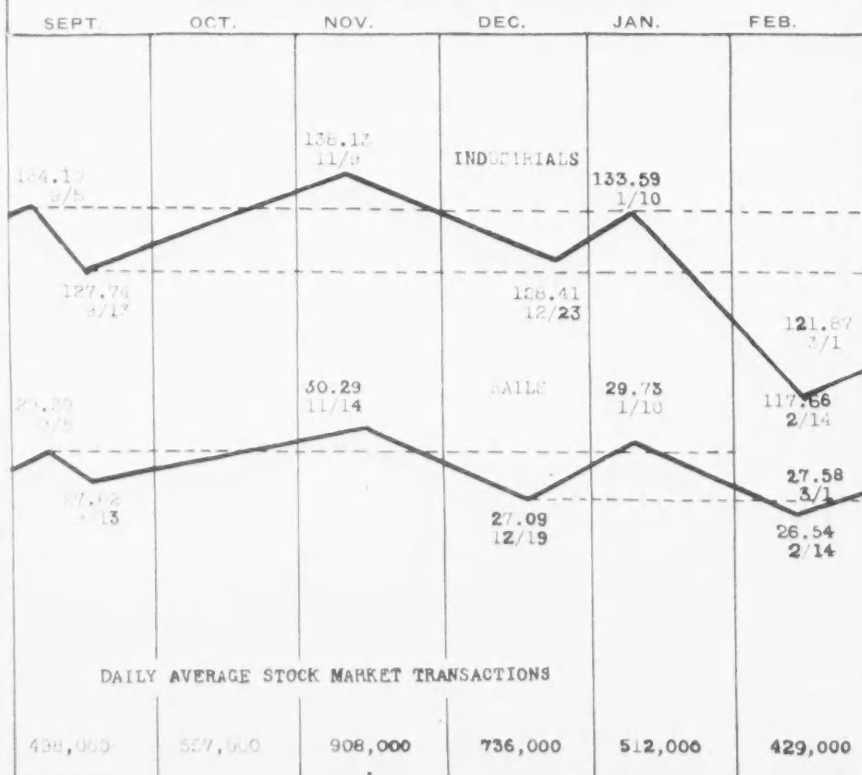
HEALTHY DEVELOPMENTS

Subsequently, two developments have crept into the news that are of a decidedly more healthy tone. One is the bill amending the excess profits tax. These amendments will eradicate some of the inequities of the tax and evidence a disposition on the part of the new Congress to show the same tax reasonableness that characterized the previous Congress. The second news has to do with a plan, now being given serious consideration, whereby the British would discontinue selling their holdings of securities and direct investments in the United States—turning them over to the American government, instead, as collateral to forthcoming advances to be made after Congress passes the Lease-Lend Bill.

MEANWHILE, . . .

Meanwhile, the stock market continues in the trading range in evidence since early September (see arrowed lines on price graph below). On the recent weakness, the industrial average ruled well under its critical point 127.74, but the rail average, by holding above 26.08, refused to move 1.01 points under its critical point 27.09 and thereby withheld confirmation of the industrial's showing of weakness. It was failure of the rail average, readers will remember, to close in November at 30.30, or decisively above the critical September point 29.29, that gave the lie, in that instance, to the post-election strength in the industrial average. In view of the fact, however, that, in the current instance, the industrial average broke under its critical support point 127.74 some four or more weeks back, any breakdown in the rails now could easily prove more in the nature of a climax to the entire downturn than the augury of a fresh spiral of descent.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.

C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake



A Home that Savings Built

Savings are not just money . . . they are houses, farms, travel, enjoyment of life. Money is only the means to an end. The owner of this home used the facilities of the Canada Permanent to accumulate the money with which to build, and his savings paid for it over a period of time. Thousands are doing the same. Canada Permanent is ready to help you also to SAVE and BUILD. Its faith in the future of Canada has remained unswerving since 1855.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto

ASSETS EXCEED \$67,000,000

Masons - N.B.

MEMBERSHIP in the Masonic Order entitles you to preferential rates for Sickness, Accident and Accidental Death insurance. The Protective Association of Canada, established in 1907, is the only purely Canadian company extending this privilege.

Protective Excel and Duplex policies have been drafted to provide adequate indemnity—and pay more per week than any other policies issued for a like premium. The Company's strong liquid position enables all claims to be promptly settled.

You are recommended to write at once to the Protective Association of Canada, Granby, Que., or to your local agent, for full details.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 50) of 1½¢ upon the outstanding Preferred shares of the Company has been declared, payable, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, on the First day of April, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of March, 1941.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 47) of 25 Cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared, payable, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, on the Thirty-first day of March, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of March, 1941.

By Order of the Board,
Calgary, Alberta,
February 25th, 1941

I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

To Holders of Preferred Shares:

NOTICE is hereby given that for the purpose of carrying out the redemption of 500 of the Preferred Shares of the outstanding issue of this Company and pursuant to Resolution of the Board of Directors and to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1934, the Registers of Transfers of Preferred Shares will be closed from the close of business on April 15th, 1941, to the commencement of business on April 25th, 1941.

Dated at the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 25th day of February, 1941.

I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer

GOLD & DROSS

CANADA PACKERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

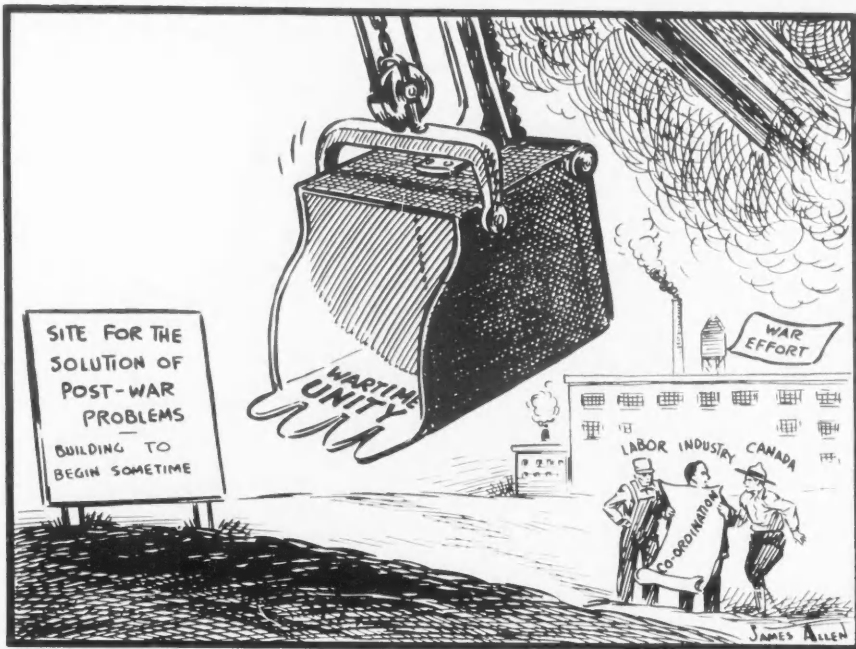
Please clarify the dividend situation at Canada Packers for me. Has the company increased its dividend rate? I've been trying to follow the various payments and extras until I'm thoroughly confused. Also, I would like to know how the company has been doing this year and what its outlook is. Do you think the stock is attractive?

—H.W.K., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, I do. The common stock of Canada Packers is an equity in a company which should do well for the duration of the war and, because of its strong trade position, should readapt itself to a peacetime economy with a minimum of effort. Right now it has attraction for both its income and its appreciation possibilities.

In the current fiscal year, the company has been very active, with much of the impetus stemming from war orders. Just how net income will compare with the record net of \$8.34 per share reported for the year ended March 28, 1940, will, of course, depend on the extent of taxation as well as the size of write-offs.

I understand that declaration of an extra of 50 cents per share at this time does not mean a reduction from extras of \$1 per share paid for each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 1939, and 1940, but rather a change in handling the payment of the year's extra. It is more than likely that, after the close of the fiscal year which ends March 31—directors



LET'S BREAK GROUND NOW!

tors will give consideration to the payment of another extra out of earnings for the period and this extra may well be expected to at least equal that declared at this time, bringing total disbursements for the year to \$4 per share; that is, a regular dividend of \$3 per share, plus two extras of 50 cents each.

CANADIAN MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please advise me re putting some money into Canadian Malartic at the present price.

—F.S.K., Lucknow, Ont.

The yield on Canadian Malartic Gold Mines shares is highly attractive at the prevailing price, but the question in my mind is whether the company will be able to maintain payments of 2 cents a share quarterly. In both 1939 and 1938 distributions were 9 cents a share while net profits amounted to 4.4 cents and 5.8 cents a share respectively. Last year 8 cents a share was paid.

While production in 1940 showed a gain this was more than offset by higher operating costs and taxes, with the result operating profits, after taxes, but before depreciation and deferred development, were \$369,648 as compared with \$414,310 in 1939.

The ore position is particularly healthy, reserves being estimated at 1,750,000 tons, sufficient to supply the present daily milling rate of 800 tons for over six years. Mill capacity was increased 10 per cent last year and further enlargement depends on the locating of additional large ore bodies. Prospects are considered promising for these in the eastern section of the property. The company's net current assets and profit in ore reserves alone provide an intrinsic value of close to the present share price.

TOOKE BROS.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to know what you think of the preferred stock of Tooke Bros., Limited. Has this company been doing any better and do you think there is any chance of a dividend payment on the preferred?

—E.F.C., Quebec, Que.

Despite the fact that Tooke Bros. reported earnings equal to \$2.66 per preferred share in the year ended December 31, 1940, against 13 cents per share in the previous year, I think the stock is a speculation of less than average appeal. There seems to be little prospect of a dividend payment on the 7 per cent preferred in spite of the better showing. Arrears on the stock amount to \$65.50 per share and it looks as though it will take a reorganization to clear them up.

During the last fiscal year the company improved its financial position moderately, with net working capital up to \$417,648 from \$376,612.

Cash, however, was up only from \$4,127 to \$9,781. I understand that, with unfilled orders on the company's books ahead of a year ago, prospects for 1941 are encouraging. The company's business has been helped considerably by the receipt of war orders.

Company Reports

MUTUAL BENEFIT

MUTUAL Benefit Health and Accident Association, with Canadian head office at Toronto, has recently increased its Government deposit at Ottawa by \$40,000, making the total now \$542,500, which is held for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At December 31, 1940, its total assets were \$12,436,520.34, as compared with \$9,700,292.04 at the end of the previous year. Its total liabilities, including policy reserves on legal reserve basis, and a reserve of \$1,000,000 for emergencies amounted to \$11,548,474.43, showing a net surplus of \$888,045.91 over all liabilities, as against \$704,105.12 at the end of 1939. Its premium income shows an increase for the year of \$3,895,982.32, and its assets an increase of \$2,736,228.30.

WAWANESA MUTUAL

THE Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company has had another good year. The outstanding features in its 1940 statement, which appears in this issue, are an underwriting gain of \$151,868 and an increase in surplus of \$183,491, which makes the surplus exceed one and a half million dollars. Total assets have increased to \$2,894,436.

The company announces that its policy of placing fire extinguishers on all unprotected risks will be continued. It is felt that the substantial increase in business written in 1940 may be partially attributed to this service, which is highly appreciated by the policyholders.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE

AS THE first company to provide all forms of insurance on automobiles, the American Automobile Insurance Company, with Canadian head office at Toronto, has long occupied a leading position as regards volume of business and financial strength. It has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1923 and has a Government deposit at Ottawa of \$603,750 for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders.

At the end of 1940 its total admitted assets were \$25,425,906.07, as compared with \$24,140,108.94 at the end of the previous year, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$14,554,741.03, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$10,871,165.04. As the paid up capital amounted to \$2,000,000.00, there

Furnishing Funds for British Purchases of War Materials in Canada

British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited

4 1/4% Bonds, Series "A"

Due March 1st, 1960

The purchase of these Bonds provides the British Government with cash to purchase war materials in Canada.

The Corporation supplies all of the electric power and gas consumed in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, North Vancouver, and other important municipalities in British Columbia.

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 4 1/4%

Descriptive circular furnished upon request.

36 King St. West

Toronto

Telephone BR. 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

CANADIAN SECURITIES

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER
MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1901
15 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

NEW YORK
LONDON
ENGLAND

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING SASKATOON, SASK.

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

was thus a net surplus of \$8,871,165.04 over capital, reserves and all liabilities, as against \$8,565,578.00 at the end of 1939.

CANADIAN FIRE INS.

THE Canadian Fire Insurance Company, in its annual statement for the year ended December 31, 1940, shows substantial gains in premium income, surplus to policyholders and total assets. Net premium income amounted to \$847,801 as against \$791,269 for 1939, a gain of \$56,532 or 7.1%.

Total assets are now over the three million mark, being \$3,054,559 and surplus to policyholders \$2,086,184, showing a gain of \$37,230.

Ratio of loss incurred to premiums earned increased slightly to 39.6% while the ratio of expenses to premiums written remained about the same at 47.5%. Government license fees and taxes were higher at 9.2% last year they were 6.7%.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 24th, 1941 a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable April 1st, 1941 to shareholders of record March 15th, 1941.

F. J. MAW

Secretary

Hamilton, Ont., February 26, 1941.

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Take Notice that the Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37 1/2 cts) per share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1941 to shareholders of record the close of business March 15th, 1941.

By order of the Board

J. P. BERNEY

Secretary

Toronto, February 25th, 1941.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT—Exceptional opportunity for young man, preferably under thirty years of age desirous of becoming permanently established in industry with leading manufacturer operating throughout Canada. Apply Box 117, Saturday Night, Toronto.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1941 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd of March, 1941.

F. G. WEBBER,

Secretary.

Montreal, February 26, 1941.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

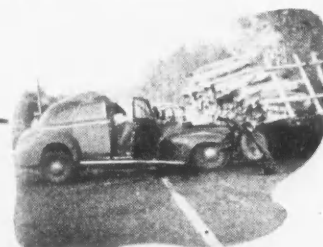
NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1941 to shareholders of record, Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1941.

Board of the Board,

THOS. J. BRAGG,

Secretary-Treasurer

Held at Toronto this 1st day of March, 1941.



Driver killed and car demolished in head-on collision on Ontario highway.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

In "The Two Canadians" means absolute protection and prompt settlements.

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

ABOUT INSURANCE

British Business is Firm Under War Strain

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ALL branches of the insurance business in Great Britain entered this war in a much stronger business and financial position than was the case in 1914. At its worst, the last war affected only the earnings of the well-established companies and not their solvency, and the same statement may be made with regard to the effect to date of the present conflict.

In the case of British life insurance, the death rates for 1940 show a much smaller increase than was expected, even on the presumption of a twelve-month continuation of the September-October air-raid fatalities. Since October, however, the air-raid fatalities have decreased, despite the disastrous bombings of Coventry, Bristol, Manchester and other cities. The extra premium now charged for war-risk is regarded as ample to cover these losses and to take care of possible future fatalities.

With the continued calling-up of large numbers of men for military

It is amazing to outsiders that, in spite of the fact that the past year was the one in which the United Kingdom suffered the most severe ordeal it has ever had to endure, commercial and industrial activity continued with so little real dislocation.

This applies to all branches of the insurance business, in which, though earnings were adversely affected, the financial strength of the well-established companies and the security afforded policyholders remained unshaken. British insurance institutions are built to stand the shocks of war as well as the hazards, perils and disasters of peacetime.

service, it was expected that there would be a heavy decrease in life insurance sales, but, in fact, up to May the new business figures were not unfavorable in view of all the circumstances and were running at a level of about fifty per cent of those of the previous year. But the opening of the attack on the Low Countries and the subsequent events brought about a sharp fall and for a time new business almost came to a standstill. There was some recovery, but the aggregate for the year has been reported as about £100,000,000, as compared with £190,000,000 in 1939 and £250,000,000 in 1938.

Sales Outlook

What amount of new business will be written during the current year is difficult to forecast, in view of the increased taxation, higher living costs and the claims of the government as a borrower, all of which factors reduce either the means of the individual or his inclination to enter into new commitments. On the other hand, as has been pointed out, the increasing strength of the British position and the favorable war news will have a good effect, and it may well be that a marked increase in new business will take place in 1941.

With respect to dividends or bonuses to policyholders, the likelihood is that they will be reduced or deferred for the time being. The action of the companies which would normally have made a distribution at the end of 1939 showed wide variation. Some of them paid profits at practically a pre-war rate, although the general tendency was to pay a reduced rate, while others postponed any distribution in the meantime, a cautious course which, it is pointed out, cannot harm policyholders provided a reasonable rate of interim bonus is declared.

It is to be noted that the general rule with regard to interim bonuses is to allow a rate of about 20s. to 25s. per £100 per annum. Some com-

panies are still allowing practically a full normal rate, while, on the other hand, there are companies which have made the rate dependent on the results of the next valuation. It is likely that the practice of postponing a distribution will increase, and also that of allowing an interim bonus rate of about fifty per cent of a normal pre-war rate.

Post-War Profits

One authority has expressed the view that it would not be a matter of surprise to find post-war bonuses stabilized at about this level, although the future is at present too obscure to make any attempt at forecast. It is pointed out that during the actual war years the factors which are mainly responsible for profits are so vulnerable that surplus earnings may be reduced to a very low level and may even become negligible for a time.

It appears there is quite a divergence of opinion among the life companies in Britain as to the proper extra premium to be charged for war risk. Up to the beginning of the present year four companies at least were writing policies covering war risk in the United Kingdom while the life insured is a civilian practically without extra charge, the extra charge being only 1s. per £100.

Some British companies, on the other hand, will not cover war risk at all, but the majority follow the general practice of charging an extra premium of £1 per £100 per annum under a non-participating or without-profits form of policy and 10s. per £100 per annum under a participating or with-profits form of policy. There is a difference of opinion as to what the proper charge for this war risk cover is. While the period of intensive night bombing resulted in fatalities at a high rate, the mortality figures for the last few months, it is contended in some quarters, do not justify a charge of £1 per £100 or even of 10s. per £100. What the experience of the next few months will bring in the way of military and civilian fatalities no one knows.

Security Values

At the outbreak of the war, the British Government adopted a scheme proposed by the life companies which afforded a generous measure of protection to those who were unable, on account of the war, to pay their premiums. Under this plan all the companies agreed to extend facilities which had previously been offered by only the most liberal, and thus protection against forfeiture and lapse was extended on a wide scale.

One of the favorable factors of the past year has been the improvement which has taken place in security values. Indeed, this improvement has been substantial and will be of material benefit to the balance sheets of the life companies. In this connection, it has been pointed out that in the twelve months ended December 31, 1937, there was a fall in the securities listed in the "Bankers Magazine" of £662,000,000, followed in 1938 by a fall of £489,000,000, and in 1939 by a fall of £209,000,000, a total of £1,360,000,000, representing over 18 per cent of the December, 1936 value.

In December, 1940, the value of



H.R.H. Prince Olaf, heir to Norway's throne, who lately made a tour of Canadian military establishments. Back in his native country, the Gestapo is beginning its reign of terror, cracking down on Norwegians who have sabotaged power plants, attacked Nazi individuals and formed secret anti-Nazi groups. Last week 3 Norse secret radio operators were shot.

these securities had increased to £6,182,021,000, a recovery for the year of no less than £147,858,000. This was due entirely to the appreciation in fixed interest securities, the index figure for which, it has been pointed out, rose from 112.3 to 119.9, while variable interest securities showed a fall from 101.1 to 93.4. The total index rose from 108.7 to 111.3.

There is no doubt that this improvement will be welcomed by the insurance companies, especially in

view of the other difficulties they have to face. Fortunately, the total damage to property in Great Britain by enemy action has been less than was anticipated, but as the investments of this type held by life companies tend to be in blocks of office or apartment buildings, the loss rate will likely be higher on that account. It appears, however, that most of this loss will be recovered under the War Damage compensation scheme of the British Government.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you kindly give me information in regard to insurance issued by Protective Association of Canada of Granby, Que.? I believe it is issued chiefly to Masons.

S. W. D., Kentville, N.S.

The Protective Association of Canada, with head office at Granby, Que., has been in business since 1907, and operates under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of accident insurance and sickness insurance, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$72,400 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Its net admitted assets at the beginning of 1940, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were \$317,555.10, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$167,397.56, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$200,157.54. As the paid up capital amounted to \$50,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$150,157.54 over capital, unearned premium reserve, and all liabilities. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, About Insurance:

In your issue of January 25 I noticed an answer to an inquiry about the life insurance provided by the U.S. Government for those in the country's army and navy and also for those selected for training in the land and naval forces. I am told that the U.S. Government has likewise made some provision for keeping their existing insurance, if any, in force while they are in the service. Can you give me any information on this point?

A. H. S., Windsor, Ont.

Among the provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act in the United States, which became effective October 17, 1940, there is one which applies to any person in the service who holds a policy or

policies of life insurance up to a face value of \$5,000, under which the Government agrees to keep such insurance in force through a monthly accounting between itself and the insurance company, issuing a certificate for the premiums due and retaining a lien for the amount thereof against the cash surrender value of the insurance. Final settlement of the certificates held by the insurance company is to be made one year after the Act expires, May 15, 1945.

Should the military service of the insured be terminated by death, the amount of any due and unpaid premiums with interest will be deducted from the proceeds of the insurance. If the insured does not pay the insurance company all past premiums with interest within one year after termination of his military service, the insurance will come to an end at that time, and the insurance company will have to account to the Government for the cash value thereof.

Editor, About Insurance:

Will you please give us a report on the Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Iowa in Des Moines, Iowa?

M. F. L., Port Arthur, Ont.

The Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Iowa, with head office at Des Moines, and Canadian head office at Hamilton, has been in business since 1875, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1923. It is regularly licensed here and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$239,990 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

It is a mutual company, but issues only non-assessable, dividend-paying policies. At the beginning of 1940, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were \$327,950.99, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$154,303.12, showing a surplus here of \$173,647.87.

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Britain's Exports

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

This article complains that the British Government is doing a very inadequate job in promoting export trade. There is muddling in propaganda and on the operative side.

The present policy is to discourage exports to countries whose exchange Britain does not want for the war effort. But, argues Mr. Layton, by following a narrow export policy the Government is throwing away the biggest chance of economic restoration after the war.

Exchange which is of no military use to Britain now, he says, will certainly be of the utmost economic use then. But if Britain kills now the goose that lays the golden eggs she will not be able suddenly to resuscitate it later.

EXPORTS are an eminently desirable end. That is a principle drummed almost daily by the British Government into British industrialists and traders. But ends are not secured without means, and the complaint of the British trading community, and of the Press, is that the Government is showing itself notably inadequate in providing the means. The problem of how to export, for a country like Great Britain which has the productive capacity to turn out the goods and the ships to carry them, is twofold. It is to examine the potential market, discover its needs and advertise its intention to supply them. Then, to inform export manufacturers of the sort of goods wanted in particular markets, to pass over to them all the market research information gained in its explorations, and tell them to go ahead.

No one supposes that the Government does not realize this elementary truth. What everyone wonders is why the job is being done so half-heartedly. First, there is the really awe-inspiring muddle about trade propaganda. Whose job is that? The Board of Trade has a finger in it, so has the Department of Overseas Trade, the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Commercial Relations Division of the Ministry of Information. These cooks seem to spoil the broth pretty thoroughly, and the net result is that Britain's export drive is introduced and assisted by four thin trilling (and sometimes contradictory) voices instead of being heralded and supported by the sort of thunder that Gcebbels knows so well how to produce. The Press can give the Government a lesson in how to do this job of propaganda, and it has shown that it is anxious enough to get moving. But the Press cannot get vital information. The Board of Trade pushes a request for specific news on to the Department of Overseas Trade, and the D.O.T., which has done singularly little on the publicity side, does not lack for others to which to pass the buck.

Stocks of Nazi Goods

Meanwhile, in Latin-America and in many other markets the only sonorous trade voice is the voice of the Nazis. The Government may insist that this is merely a voice, that the Germans cannot in any case supply the goods that they boast, but the fact is that Germany took good care to build up great stocks of manufactured goods in many of the most important markets. India was among them and she can supply. The opportunity before Great Britain is to take these markets away, and the opportunity is being thrown away.

Nor are things any better on the purely operative side. The British Institute of Export, which is representative of the whole exporting industry, has asked its members to answer a list of questions relating to the companies' experience with Government Departments. The Institute tables the official export organization units: B.O.T., D.O.T., Export Council, United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, Export Credits Guarantee Department and the unofficial ones—the Export Groups, the Chambers of Commerce, etc. It refers to problems under the heads of: 1. material controls; 2. licensing departments; 3. inland transport difficulties; 4. shipping difficulties; 5. censorship delays to cables and mails. In addition, it has evidence of inadequacy in the services provided by the Government even on the simple mechanics of export.

The Institute of Export is not now concerned with shortcomings in propagandas, but the true size of the criticism of the Government is only to be measured by combining these operative deficiencies with the propaganda deficiency. What is the answer? It is surely not difficult to see the immediate object of exports. They help to win the war by providing foreign exchange. But this is not their only, nor even their chief, function. The exchange we seek is dollar exchange, and the United States has shown plainly enough that she will not withhold munitions because Britain cannot produce the dollars to pay for them on the spot. The fundamental thing, which the Government does not seem to understand, is that our war export policy should be designed with both eyes fixed on the peace.

To Win the Peace

We can win the war, if we must, without exports, but we cannot win the peace without them. The extent to which we establish Britain in overseas markets during the war will largely determine our international trading position in the years of peace reconstruction. The present policy is to discourage exports to those countries from whose exchange we cannot profit. But this will mean that some other source of supply is tapped, or, alternatively, that the country starved of British goods will turn to making its own (as we saw with textiles in the East). It is a common complaint that war conditions are so prejudicial to exporting that the effort in any case is scarcely worth making. But is this true? In war there is the blockade to cut out a large proportion of the old peacetime competition, and there is the political orientation which in overseas markets certainly favors British products, and which may not be so clearly marked after the war, when so many things are forgotten and forgiven.

It is not too much to say that by following a narrow export policy now the Government is throwing away the biggest chance of economic restoration after the war. Exchange which is of no military use to us now will certainly be of the utmost economic use then, but if we kill now the goose that lays the egg we cannot suddenly, by the application of naive diplomacy, resuscitate it later.

And here is, perhaps, the major reason why British exports are so hampered by inefficiency and half-heartedness. The need is not perceived. The way to put things right is to convince the Government of the paramount importance of exports, *qua* exports, not merely as some device for converting silk stockings into guns or planes. Then there will be scope for a reorganization of the unwieldy, hopelessly ineffective, export machine. We want, and must have, a co-ordinated, forceful and adequately financed propaganda instrument. We want, and must have, a smooth-working and rapid process operating from the manufacturer to the Government and from both to the market overseas.



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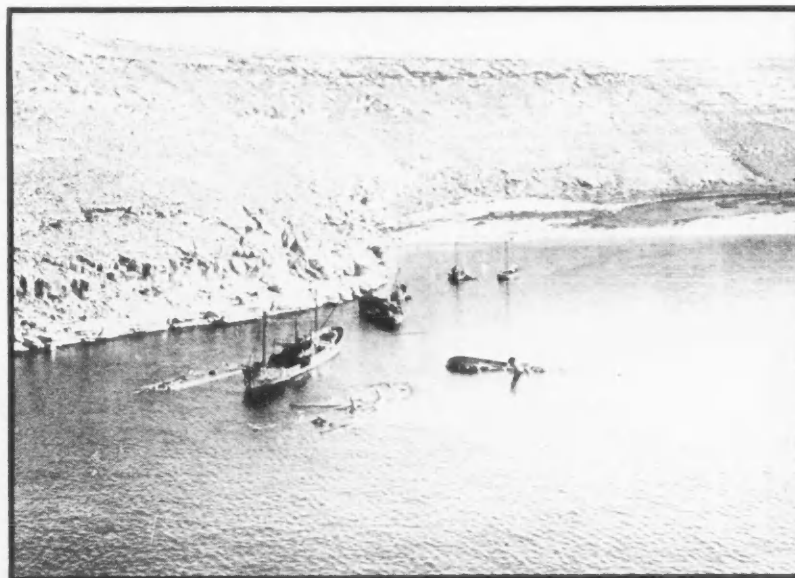
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Italian ships sunk in the harbor at Bardia. Although the Libyan campaign can be regarded as almost completed, militarily, there were still certain objectives to be cleaned up early this week. Chief of these...



... were several air bases from which German Junkers and Heinkel bombers were operating, protected by Messerschmidt fighters. One other problem was the disposal of the great hordes of Italian prisoners like these.

Britain Must Move to Win Support of India

BY JOHN A. STEVENSON

THE gravity of present events and impending developments in the actual theatres of war has tended to relegate into the background the affairs of India, but they are not standing still, and such news as is allowed to leak out through the restrictions of a fairly rigid censorship leaves the impression that the country is seething with a dangerous political ferment which has not been matched since the civil disobedience movement was at its height in 1931. The deadlock between the Government and the Congress party still persists.

The Government stands by the offer made last August to admit a group of Indian Nationalist leaders to the Viceroy's Council in order that they might have some say in the administration of the nation's war effort. It has not receded from the pledge, first given by Lord Halifax when he was Viceroy, that the ultimate goal of British policy is to enable India to achieve Dominion status; it has also, without making definite commitments, encouraged the hope that India can become a Dominion after a pattern of her own people's choice as soon as the war is won.

On their side Mr. Gandhi and the Congress party profess that they are anxious to see the extinction of both Nazism and Fascism, but that they cannot see their way to help in this task through the agency of the particular form of government under which India is now ruled, because in their view it is completely incompatible with the principles of freedom and democracy for whose preservation the British Commonwealth is supposed to be fighting. They contend that they would stultify themselves hopelessly if they became for war purposes the complaisant allies of that British Imperialism whose oppressions they have long condemned.

The core of the controversy seems to be that, while the British Government is willing to transfer full power into Indian hands, it refuses to take this step under coercion at what it regards as an unpropitious moment, and the Congress contends that never was a time more propitious for the transfer because from it would be garnered the valuable harvest of full Indian co-operation in the war, which will otherwise be withheld.

Defence of India Act

Valuable as is the co-operation which India is now giving in the war, her potentialities as an ally cannot be realized until the breach between the Government and Congress is healed, and it is unpleasant to record that it has been widened very seriously in recent months, until today the mass of Indian people have relapsed into a mood of sullen intransigence and have become more or less indifferent about the outcome of the war.

The primary cause of the deterioration in the Indian situation was the decision of Mr. Gandhi, after his conferences with the Viceroy last fall had proved abortive, to launch a campaign of verbal opposition to Indian participation in the war. As soon as it got under way the Government retaliated by invoking the Defence of India Act, which prescribes stern penalties for subversive acts and utterances, and among the first to be arrested under its authority was Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, a product of Harrow and Cambridge, who gave up a huge legal practice at the Indian Bar to devote himself to the nationalist cause. He was soon accompanied into prison by six experienced members of provinces, including Mr. Rajagopalachari of Madras, a consistent moderate, who had declared that if we would grant India a national Government she would make good what Britain had lost by the defection of France. The Anglo-Indian police have also taken in their net a dozen other members of Cabinets, trades union officials, organizers of agrarian movements, editors and other nonconformists to

At a time when Britain needs all the co-operation which India can give, such co-operation is largely withheld because of Indian dissatisfaction with the slowness, or lack of progress toward Home Rule.

Mr. Stevenson says that while the British Government is willing to transfer full power into Indian hands, it refuses to take this step under coercion at what it regards as an unpropitious moment; on the other hand, the Congress party contends that the prospective harvest of full Indian co-operation in the war makes the moment especially propitious.

Influential British newspapers are urging the Churchill Government to move to end the deadlock and win the heart of India.

the number of many thousands, and as a result the jails of India are full of political prisoners, at a time when Indian soldiers are shedding their blood on the battlefields of Africa.

The Indian Government defends its resort to coercion and imprisonment on the ground that for the moment the fundamental interest of India is to prevent the victory of the Axis powers which would, if they prevailed, soon reduce it to abject vassalage, and that when malcontents go about making speeches calculated to stop recruiting for the Indian army and to curtail the production of munitions in Indian factories stern measures must be taken.

Garrison Tied Up

But the present rulers of India seem to take little account of the serious indirect consequences of their policy. For one thing, as long as India is in a state of hostile ferment we cannot afford to reduce our garrison of British troops, and the time may yet come in this war when we would be glad of the services of British divisions now chained to garrison duty, of the additional native troops which could be forthcoming from a reconciled India. A Sikh leader in the Congress party declared that as soon as he was satisfied with the offers of the British Government he would undertake to raise a million Sikh volunteers. We are still able to enlist recruits from the Ghurkas and other races, but a large body of the most intelligent and influential elements in India stands aloof, refusing to volunteer for the army or help in the industrial war effort.

Again Herr Goebbels and his propagandist machine are exploiting to the limit of their sinister abilities the Indian situation; they limn our Indian record in the darkest colors, and arraign the hypocrisy of the British people in posing as the would-be liberators of Europe while they are holding 340 million people in India in thralldom. Furthermore the news of the arrests and imprisonments has been published in the press of the United States, and created such an unfavorable impression that the India Office has deemed it wise to send an eminent personage on a lecture tour to counteract it.

More Cheering Signs

But the Indian horizon is not unrelievedly black, and upon it some encouraging signs have lately appeared. Early in January Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who enjoys high prestige both as a constitutional lawyer and as a Liberal politician, issued a manifesto urging that an Indian solution be found for what is essentially an Indian problem. In it he exhorted the leaders of the different Indian parties to collaborate in seeking a common basis of agreement, which would enable them to discuss with the Viceroy the best measures to be taken for making India's assistance in the war as effective as possible. He favored in principle the formation of a national expansion of the Viceroy's Council, but he insists that the representative leaders of the political parties, who would be invited to join the council, be allowed to function as Ministers responsible for important departments of state.

Then a group of Hindu leaders, headed by Dr. M. N. Roy and Dr. N.

bay, Mr. Roy and Dr. Khare both argued that in the fight for the preservation of freedom and democracy British and Indian interests coincided, and they induced the delegates to pass a resolution in favor of the creation of a national democratic bloc, which would oppose the present policy of the Congress party.

Forces of Conciliation

On the British side too, forces of conciliation are working for a modus vivendi. Not long ago the *Times* published an open letter to the people of India signed by nine members of the House of Commons, who had had experience of Indian conditions, and who included Sir Stanley Reed, a prominent Conservative member and former editor of the *Times of India*. In it they expressed their complete sympathy with the aspirations of Indian Nationalists for full self-government and promised to exert all their influence to secure their fulfilment, provided the leaders of the Indian parties would first join hands in

helping Britain to compass the downfall of Fascism and secondly would sink their differences for the purposes of working out a plan of constitutional reform by agreement.

The *New Statesman*, the *Manchester Guardian* and other organs of British Liberal opinion are persistently urging the Churchill Government to make some enlightened moves to end the deadlock and win the heart of India. They suggest that all the political prisoners should be released unconditionally, that the offer made by distinguished moderates like Sir T. B. Sapru to mediate should be accepted; that the reality of a National Government should be brought to pass by instructing the Viceroy to recognise the collective responsibility of the Indian members of his enlarged council, which would thus become a Cabinet owning responsibility to the Legislative Assembly, and that the British Parliament should pass at once a resolution embodying a pledge to grant the Indian people the right to determine their own constitution after the war.



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